Washington Talks It Over—page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 141 No. 18 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — May 4, 1942

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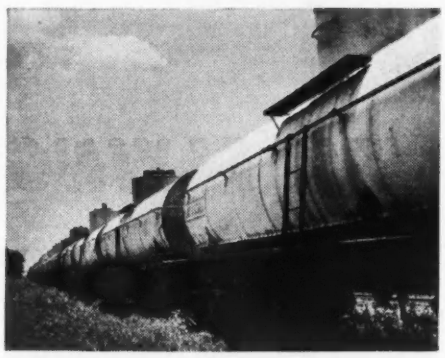

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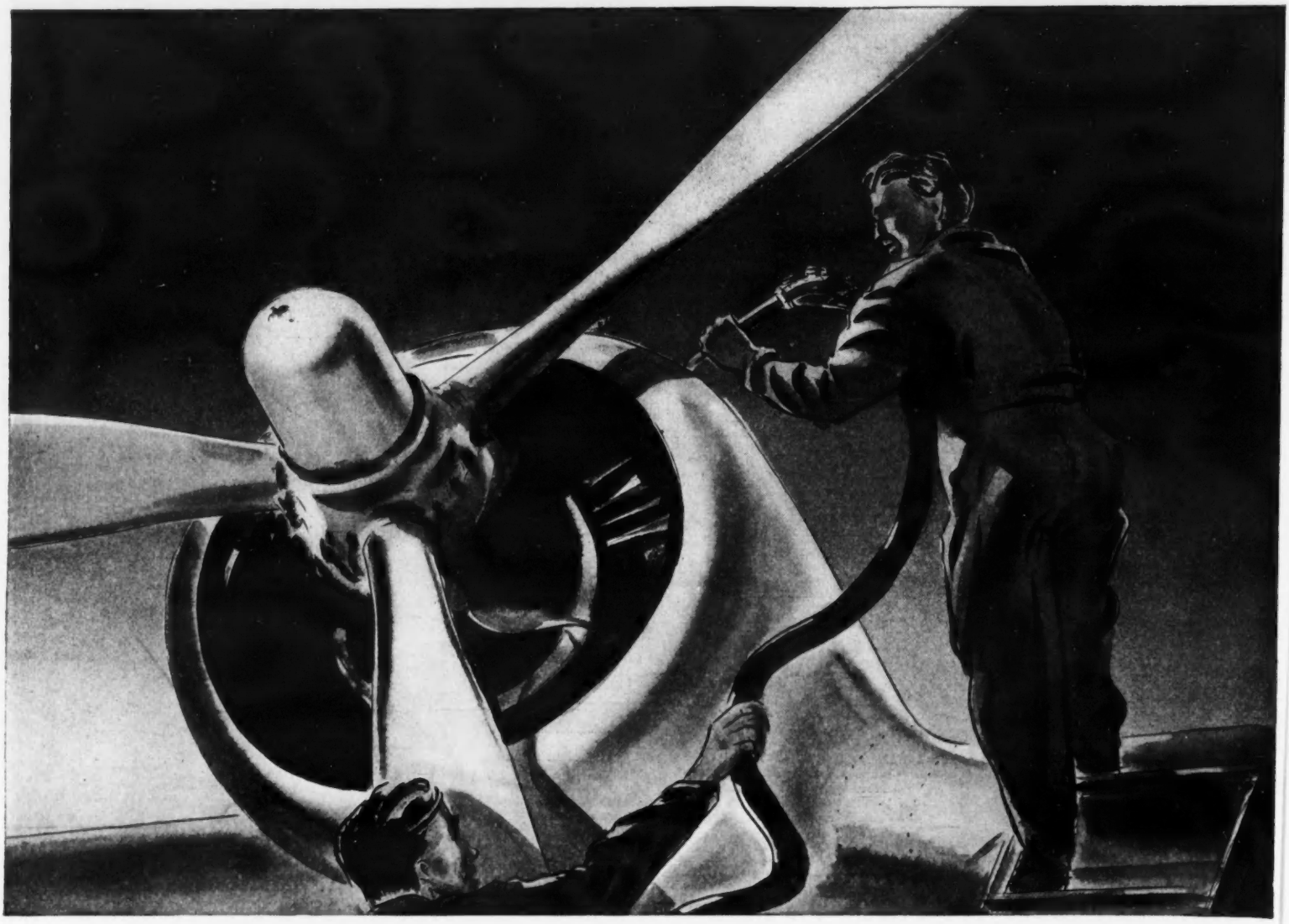

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Volume 141 | May 4, 1942 | Number 18

Totaquine Use Restricted by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau
April 30, 1942

Terms of conservation order M-131 controlling and regulating the use of quinine were broadened today by the War Production Board to include distribution and use of totaquine. The order prohibits the use of totaquine except as an antimalaria agent and was issued, officials said, to prevent evasion of the intent of the quinine order.

Officials of the health supplies branch of the WPB said that after issuance of the original quinine order on April 4 some drug manufacturers began to use totaquine, which was not covered by the order, for the same purposes for which quinine had been prohibited.

Totaquine is a substance made up of several of the alkaloids extracted from cinchona bark and containing some quinine. The substance had never before been used commercially in this country, it was stated. The amended order eliminates the possi-

—Continued on page 57

Beverage Alcohol Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau
April 28, 1942

Beverage alcohol from 100 to 189 proof, known in industry as "high wine," today was placed under complete allocation control so it can be used to augment the nation's industrial alcohol supply. Amendment No. 1 to Order M-69 requires distillers to deliver specified quantities to rectifying plants for redistillation into 190 proof alcohol.

Each producer also is required to report to the chemicals branch, War Production Board, the quantity of high wine his distillery is capable of

—Continued on page 57

OPA Names Fainsod, Lazo to Retail Price Posts

OPD Washington Bureau
April 29, 1942

Merle Fainsod has been named chief of the Retail Trade and Services Division of the Office of Price Administration. Named as head of the trade relations branch in the new division was Hector Lazo.

The new division will work in close conjunction with the local boards in administering the details of the price-control program. The trade relations branch will be responsible, among other things, for instructing the nation's retailers in the specific requirements and procedures of the program and will confer and consult with retailers and representatives of retail trade associations.

Mr. Fainsod has been serving as price executive of the consumers durable goods section. He joined the OPA organization in July, 1941. He is on leave of absence from Harvard University, where he is assistant professor of government.

Mr. Lazo is on leave of absence from his position as president of the Cooperative Food Distributors of America.

Magnesium Allocation Extended to October 31

OPD Washington Bureau
April 30, 1942

J. S. Knowlson, director of industry operations, today announced that order M-2-b, which provides for complete allocation of magnesium, has been extended until October 31. The order was due to expire April 30.

Marmola Unfair Sales Ruling Upheld

OPD Washington Bureau
April 27, 1942

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled unanimously today that it is unnecessary for the Federal Trade Commission to show specifically that unfair acts and practices, which it outlaws by its orders, result in losses to competitors, in order that its orders be held valid.

Sustaining an order of the commission against the Raladam Company directing the firm to cease unfair methods of competition in the sale of marmola, the court ruled that one of the objects of the Federal Trade Commission act is to prevent potential injury by stopping unfair methods of competition in their incipiency.

When the commision finds, as it did here, that misleading and deceptive statements were made with reference to the quality of merchandise in active competition with other merchandise, it is also authorized to infer that trade will be diverted from competitors who do not engage in such unfair methods, Justice Hugo Black, who prepared the decision, said.

The commission's findings, which were sustained by the decision overruling the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, were

—Continued on page 57

OPA Export Price Order Discussion Set for May 5

Seymour Harris, chairman of the export committee of the Office of Price Administration, will explain the application as it relates to sales for export of the new order, "Maximum Export Price Regulation and Premiums," at a meeting of the Commerce and Industry Association, to be held in the Commodore hotel, this city, May 5.

The new export price control policy is based on recognition of the exporter's margin during a base period as the permissible maximum and allowing the exporter to add this same margin to the price at which he bought the export commodity.

OPA Blanket Price Ceiling Set at March High Level

OPD Washington Bureau, April 28, 1942

Prices of chemicals, oils, paints and all other commodities and products, except those specifically exempt by law or regulation and those covered by previously issued ceilings not specifically revoked, were ceiled at the highest levels prevailing during March by order of the Office of Price Administration today. The blanket order applies to prices at all levels for the manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer.

Terms of the general order provide:—

1. Beginning May 18, retail prices, with a few exceptions, must not exceed the highest levels which each individual seller charged during March.
2. Beginning May 11, manufacturer and wholesale prices and the prices for wholesale and industrial services must not exceed the highest March levels for each seller.
3. Beginning July 1, no one may charge more for services sold at retail in connection with a commodity than he charged during March.
4. Effective immediately, all retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers and sellers of services must preserve existing records of sales made during March for maximum pricing purposes when the ceiling goes into effect.

The order also provides the immediate licensing of all retailers and wholesalers, effective as of the date the ceiling applies to their articles or services, and later wholesalers and retailers will be required to register in writing on forms to be provided by OPA. No provision appears to have been made for the licensing and registration of manufacturers.

Must Show Ceiling Prices

The order further provides that every retail store must publicly display the ceiling prices for selected "cost-of-living" commodities on and after May 18. This list includes such items as aspirin tablets, liquid milk of magnesia, liquid codliver oil, Epsom salts, boric acid, castor oil and mineral oil, witch hazel and rubbing alcohol, hand and toilet soaps, dentifrices, shaving cream, ready-mixed house paints, bulk and packaged fertilizer, and insecticides.

Temporary Ceilings Voided

Simultaneously with the issuance of the general freezing order, the OPA

—Continued on page 60

Wartime Costs Control Plan Devised

OPD Washington Bureau
April 27, 1942

A seven-point program for controlling wartime costs of living was outlined to Congress today by President Roosevelt. Only two parts of the program, taxation and stabilization of farm prices, required legislative action; the rest, he said, would be handled administratively. The seven principles, which Mr. Roosevelt said, constitute the "national economic policy" to keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, were:—

1. We must tax heavily, and in that process keep personal and corporate profits at a reasonable rate, the word 'reasonable' being defined at a low level.
2. We must fix ceilings on the prices which consumers, retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers pay for the things they buy; and ceilings on rents for dwellings in all areas affected by war industries.
3. We must stabilize the remuneration received by individuals for their work.
4. We must stabilize the prices re-

—Continued on page 39

Superphosphate, Potash Prices Are Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau
April 30, 1942

Temporary price maximums for mixed fertilizer, superphosphate and potash which expired April 27, were made permanent under Maximum Price Regulation No. 135, effective April 28, it was announced today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. The order has the effect of stabilizing the products at the levels prevailing since February.

The order was issued as a part of the program under the General Maximum Price Regulation, which sets rigid ceilings over retail and wholesale prices at the highest sales prices during March. The applicable ceilings under the fertilizer regulation in amounts of 250 pounds or more are those which prevailed during March. Sales in quantities of less than 250 pounds come under the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Ceiling prices for sales to consumers of mixed fertilizer, superphosphate or potash in quantities of 250 pounds or more are established on the basis

—Continued on page 65

N.Y. Export Managers To Discuss Ceilings

Export price ceilings will be discussed at a lucheon-meeting of the Export Managers Club of New York, to be held in the Hotel Pennsylvinia, May 5. The club is endeavoring to get someone from the Office of Price Administration as the speaker at the luncheon. Reservations for the luncheon, costing $1.75 per person, are in charge of Miss Devlin, 2 Lafayette street.

OPA Establishes Price Ceiling for Export Sales

OPD Washington Bureau, April 30, 1942

Maximum price ceilings became effective today on all products sold for export under orders issued last weekend by the Office of Price Administration, formulated in cooperation with the Board of Economic Warfare and the State Department. The provisions applied to all export sales, regardless of whether or not the commodity or product was under an OPA ceiling schedule or regulation, and overrode all provisions of existing OPA orders that were in conflict with its terms.

The new regulation cut across all outstanding contracts of sale or purchase, but did not disturb prices involved in any export made under a validly outstanding export license issued by the BEW prior to day. But any export licenses issued after April 30 are subject to the provisions of the order.

The new order provides that the export price of any commodity shall be the cost of acquisition by the exporter plus the average premium charged in the export trade on a similar transaction during July 1-December 31, 1940, or March 1-April 15, 1942, whichever period yields the lower average premium. In addition, the exporter may add an amount sufficient to compensate him for expenses, such as war-risk insurance, consular fees, demurrage charges, and shipping charges. Manufacturers or producers who export directly can similarly add the lower of the two average premiums and the export expenses to their domestic price for the product or commodity exported.

In specifying the "average premium" that may be added to the cost or domestic price of an article for export, the regulation requires the exporter to give due recogntion to existing differentials in export premiums charged by different types of exporters, variances in premiums resulting from different size, value, or volume of exports, as well as differentials in premium as among exports to United States territories and possessions, Canada, and the various foreign countries. It is emphasized that in no event may more than one premium be added by the exporter with respect to a particular export.

Effects of the new regulation are:—

1. To provide United States exporters with a fair margin for their services in line with existing trade practices with respect to all commodities and products exported.
2. To protect foreign purchasers against speculative practices and profiteering.
3. To remove the threat to maintenance

—Continued on page 72

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

May 1, 1942	Apr. 24, 1942	May 2, 1941
147.5	**147.5**	**116.4**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There was a trace of softening in prices of chemicals and related materials last week. Because of the miscalled "overall" price ceiling, price changes were confined to farm products —some of the contributing farming was in quite distant lands—and this makes it all the more remarkable that the barely perceptible trend of prices was downward.

The markets, of course, had not yet got tuned to the price-control regulation. As a consequence, there was little price activity: nobody was inclined to anticipate a mandatory reduction, or permissible increase in some instances, due May 11; none was of a mind to run prices up for the interval, because it was obvious that nobody would buy except under emergent pressure and that the retribution would be severe.

Price levels probably will be steady for a time. Then the possibilities of the ceiling's farm holes will get recognition, and there is a possibility that some voluntary subceiling quoting will become popular—and profitable.

Business showed no change during the week in sort or size. Those who had been sitting on accumulations waiting for still higher prices were still stunned by the bump of the ceiling.

Prices were advanced on gum rosin, skim-milk powder, Saigon cassia, pimentoes (asea), Spanish thyme, domestic castor pomace, and imported dried blood.

Prices were reduced on linseed oil, linseed meal, soybean meal, gum turpentine, domestic casein, unskimmed-milk powder, cinnamon, Zanzibar cloves, Cochin ginger, West Indian nutmegs, extra fancy paprika, Mombassa chillies, Cyprus sage, cottonseed meal in the Southeast, and dried blood at Chicago.

Chemical Export Control Extended

OPD Washington Bureau
May 1, 1942

The list of chemicals and related products that are under allocation for export was broadened today by the Board of Economic Warfare. At the same time the board announced a tightening of its controls over exports of such products to other American republics.

Chemical and related products added to the list carried in the April 13 issue of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER are nitrocellulose, plastics, rayon, woodpulp, sulphanilamide, sulphaguanidin, synthetic ascorbic acid, thiamine hydrochloride, uranium salts, and fluorspar.

Effective April 30, applications for licenses to export critical products to other American republics must be accompanied by a certificate of necessity from the importer, showing that the materials are urgently needed. The certificate must be attested by the foreign government. The board indicated that a certificate will not be necessary in all cases, but only where it is deemed necessary in the interest of national defense. But, such certificates should be obtained whenever possible, it was advised.

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State Held 'Person' In Sherman Act Suit

OPD Washington Bureau
April 27, 1942

In a decision broadening the scope of the Sherman act and believed to set a precedent for rulings on similar questions in the future, the Supreme Court of the United States held today that a State is a "person" within the meaning of the act and thus may sue for triple damages resulting from practices outlawed by the act.

The decision, from which only Justice Owen J. Roberts dissented, was handed down in an appeal brought to the court by the State of Georgia from a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, holding that the State could not seek treble charges from Hiram W. Evans, John W. Greer, jr., American Bitumuls Company and others whom it charged had combined to fix prices and suppress competition in the sale of asphalt in violation of the Sherman law.

Defendants in the case contended that the State of Georgia was not a "person" within the meaning of section 8 of the act and therefore could not sue for treble damages. Their ar-

—*Continued on page* 72

WPB Names Atlanta Regional Director

OPD Washington Bureau
May 1, 1942

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, today announced the appointment of Frank H. Neely as Atlanta regional director of the War Production Board. The Atlanta office which Mr. Neely will direct is one of the thirteen regional WPB offices now in process of organization. It will be responsible for the administration of all WPB field offices in the eight Southeastern states comprising the region, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Other regional directors previously appointed are Orville H. Bullitt in Philadelphia, Ernest

—*Continued on page* 65

Zinc Allocation To Be Full June 1

OPD Washington Bureau
May 1, 1942

Metallic zinc will be placed under complete allocation control beginning June 1, the War Production Board announced today.

J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, issued an amended order M-11 setting up the zinc allocation plan. He issued at the same time Order M-11-a which places zinc oxide and zinc dust under the pool arrangement by which all zinc has been controlled heretofore.

Zinc pool requirements for May also were issued today. The metallic zinc pool is set at 75 percent of January production for high-grade and special high-grade and 50 percent of January production of all other grades of zinc.

The zinc oxide pool is set at 10 percent of January production. No zinc dust need be set aside for the month.

Fluorspar Prices Ceiled by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau
May 1, 1942

Formal price ceilings for fluorspar at levels generally prevailing January 2 were announced today by Price Arministrator Leon Henderson. The maximum prices contained in maximum Price Regulation No. 126 become effective May 11.

An informal price ceiling for fluorspar, coinciding for the most part with the new formal maximums, has been observed since January 20, when all persons known to be producing and milling this mineral were requested not to exceed their prices of January 2. The Price Administrator said that the formal regulation was necessary to prevent price increases and to limit the prices of individuals or companies that had not complied with the informal request.

Patents Seizure Program Outlined

OPD Washington Bureau
April 28, 1942

A six-point policy program to be followed by the Alien Property Custodian in carrying out President Roosevelt's directive to acquire control of patents useful to the war efforts which may be controlled directly or indirectly by enemies was outlined to the senate patents committee by the Alien Property Custodian, Leo T. Crowley, yesterday.

Mr. Crowley told the committee, which is now conducting hearings on the Bone bill empowering the President to seize any patent deemed needed for the war program, that some 23,000 patents may be involved in the general seizure order, but that the field is now being surveyed and it is quite possible that all such patents will not be taken over. The survey, he said, is to determine which of the patents "are of most importance to this country and our allies."

Pointing out that the Office of Alien Property Custodian is only now being organized, the policy which it proposes to follow is along this line:

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Natural Resins Tied Up by Canada

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1942

Processing, use, sale, offering for sale, or otherwise dealing in or distributing any natural resins, varnish gum, shellac, copal, and the like have been restricted by the Wartime Price and Trade Board. Without specific authority from the administrator in writing, all dealing and using in these materials is prohibited.

The restrictions apply also to all manufactured articles containing the proscribed resins—protective coatings, electrical insulation, gramophone records, and miscellaneous articles, such as adhesives, driers, inks, sizings, and polishes—manufactured on or after April 20.

The order does not apply to protective coating materials, electric insulation, gramophone records or the specified miscellaneous manufactures, which are imported into Canada. Finished stocks of such products on hand April 20 may be sold or otherwise disposed of until exhausted.

Acid, Chemical Minimum Weight Increase Proposed

The Consolidated Classification Committee have docketed on No. 90, for consideration at the May 12 and May 19 meetings in Chicago and New York respectively, a number of proposals which, if approved, increase the minimum carload weights on all acids and chemicals.

The carload rate on acids in carboys is proposed to be subject to a minimum weight of 30,000 pounds contrasted against the present minimum of 24,000 pounds subject to rule 34 gradations for some of these descriptions; and 30,000 pounds for others. For acids, in other than carboys, the present minimum of which is 30,000 pounds; 36,000 pounds is proposed; and

—*Continued on page* 44

Oil Companies Consent Decree Probe Asked

OPD Washington Bureau
April 28, 1942

Creation of a five-man committee of house members to investigate the action of the Department of Justice last December in filing a consent decree ending its suit against a number of oil pipeline companies for violation of the Elkins act has been introduced in the house by Representative Coffee, of Washington.

The committee would inquire into the circumstances that led to the entering of the consent decree; why an appropriate committee of Congress was not consulted and approval of the consent decree obtained; why the original suits were not adjudicated, and what government servants, other than those under the direction of the Attorney General, participated in bringing about the decree.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The over-some-but-not-all ceiling on prices to go into effect this month is the most ambitious undertaking ever attempted by this government to control the economy of the country. Whether it can be maintained is a serious question, because so much depends on the cooperation of labor in not asking for higher wages, and on "naturalizing" the farm bloc.

The order is drastic, to say the least, and officials make no bones over the fact that it will impose extreme hardships in many instances. This is a natural result of any order as far-reaching as this, and it can only be hoped that when the hardship cases are brought to the attention of officials they will be dealt with promptly.

In a way the order should ease the path of the businessman, but its uncertainty will puzzle him for sometime. The present picture is one of confusion, in large part unavoidable, because the field covered is divided and subdivided seven times in variety and quality of goods affected. There can be no real uniformity in the prices of many commodities held by many sellers. The cut-rate store still will be able to offer goods for less than its competitor; and in fact, is forbidden to raise its prices to the level of the latter—unless OPA so grants.

In cases where wholesale prices have overtaken retail prices and replacements can be made only at higher prices, this condition is not to be met by raising the retail prices, but only by rolling back the wholsaler's or manufacturer's prices. This is in keeping with the OPA policy that retail prices which have been set are not to go any higher. The officials are looking back to last October as the eventual base of wholesale and manufacturer's prices.

Chlorinated Cleaners Surveyed

Dealers in chlorinated cleaning solvents are being queried by the Office of Price Administration on the volume of purchases, sales, and selling prices of carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene in lots of 5 gallons, 10 gallons, and 52½ gallons from 1939 through January, 1942.

Certain problems in the redistribution of these solvents have cropped up, which necessitate going to the industry for more information. Carbon tetrachloride is now under ceiling, while all chlorinated solvents are subject to priorities.

Among things being asked is the cost of purchase of containers and a comparative profits and loss statement of the total business of the firms replying. The questionaires are just beginning to flow back to OPA and it is too early to draw any conclusions, offcials say.

Surprise Rationings

Rationing orders will be sprung upon the public by OPA suddenly and without fanfare as far as it may be possible to do so in the future. Too much advance publicity has been given to rationing in the past, and as a consequence OPA has found that it has been handicapped in the development of the programs.

More and more commodities will be subject of ration as time goes on and new shortages develop. And the experience being gained from the programs now in operation for automobiles, tires, and typewriters, and from sugar and gasoline when these go into effect, will be helpful when OPA moves into new fields.

But officials feel that if they can stop the Niagara Falls of leaks, as they are called, that have accompanied these programs, producing minor panics on the part of consumers and subsequent runs on retailers' stocks, a major part of their problem would be solved.

New Oil Depletion Angle

Failure of an oilwell to produce a profit or return on its investment to its owners no longer constitutes a valid reason for its abandonment. Petroleum Coordinator Ickes has decreed that wells must continue in operation as long as the output is enough to pay costs of labor, maintenance or repair, and taxes.

Profits in the oil industry have been sinking steadily since the establishment of price ceilings by Price Administrator Henderson. Terrific pressure has been brought to bear upon him to raise the ceilings, but thus far he has not seen fit to do so.

The order of Ickes when considered along with the unwillingness of Henderson to lift the pressure is seen by some observers as putting the industry in a difficult situation that few if any other industries have been forced to face.

Parity Before Patriotism

As might have been expected, President Roosevelt stepped into a hornet's nest when he proposed that the farmers make some sacrifices along with everybody else in the war program. His proposal that the price law be changed so that Henderson can ceil farm prices at parity levels was assailed from all quarters of the farm crowd in and out of Congress.

Although the farm bloc was scarred, it was not beaten in the last battle with the administration and still stands out as one of the most powerful blocs on Capitol Hill. Which means that Mr. Roosevelt faces nothing short of a long uphill fight to put his idea across, and the final result even then might be uncertain.

His first task is to get the house banking committee to consider the amendment to the law—it doesn't want to do it—and then prevail upon the committee to report the bill. If it gets that far, the whole concept of parity may be upset by the bloc which is only waiting for the opportunity to order a change in the formula for computing parity.

The change in the formula that the bloc is now talking up would permit inclusion of farm wages in the computation, which in the case of some products, such as cotton, would permit prices to be boosted to heights even higher than those permitted in the price law as it now stands. The outcome of the fight is anybody's guess, but the odds seem to favor the bloc at this writing.

No Regimented Profits

The recommendations of President Roosevelt for absorption by taxes of all profits in excess of a "reasonable" amount and a limitation on individual net incomes to $25,000 a year are generally believed to represent what Mr. Roosevelt considers an ideal wartime tax program rather than a demand for definite action.

The feeling among members of Congress prominent in the drafting of tax legislation is that adoption of the President's program might very well discourage incentive which is so necessary now for the development of substitutes for shortage materials. It also might lead to reduced efficiency and thus slow down the war production program and at the same time increase costs.

Undoubtedly the tax bill will carry heavy levies on excess profits and individual incomes, but at the same time it will leave a slight incentive to business and the individual to maintain efficiency and development. The top of $25,000 on individual net incomes smacks too much on socialism for the lawmakers, and they have refused to lay out limits on profits.

Chain-Store Monopolies

The Department of Justice's investigation of the buying and manufac-

—*Continued on page* 53

Chemical Workers And Payrolls Gain

Employment Up Percent —Payroll Total Gains 1.0% —Both Above 1941 Figures

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States noted an increase of 0.4 percent from February 15 to March 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment was 16.7 percent above the corresponding level of 1939. Payrolls showed a gain of 1.0 percent from February 15 to March 15, an stood 41.5 percent above corresponding level for 1939.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries March 15 was 153.7 (100 equals 1923-25 average), compared with 153.0 for February 15 and 131.6 for March, last year. For payroll totals the index number was 211.0 (same basis), compared with 208.8 for February and 149.1 for March, last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries April 15, 1940, showed the following comparisons:—

	1942 March	1942 Feb.	1941 March
Employment	134.5	133.6	119.9
Payroll totals.....	181.9	178.2	131.2

Employment in the chemical group of industries was 14.2 percent above

—*Continued on page* 40

Glass Container Closures Amendment Rescinded

OPD Washington Bureau
April 27, 1942

Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-104 on glass-container closures, issued April 23, was rescinded April 25 by the Director of Industry Operations. This action, effected by Amendment No. 2 to the order, was taken because adequate time was not provided for crown-cap manufacturers to secure certificate forms for the shipment of caps with cork discs as required by Amendment No. 1. Terms of the original order thus again govern the manufacture of crown caps for use on beer and beverage bottles. Production of crown caps made of tinplate and terneplate for these bottles is permitted to the extent that cork is available until May 1, after which date such production is to end.

Spice Trade Ass'n To Meet May 11-13

The American Spice Trade Association will hold its annual convention in the Hotel Astor May 11-13. There will be a roundtable discussion of the problems in the spice industry and their relation to war problems vital to the country. The various sectional meetings, grinders, brokers and dealers will be held Tuesday morning. The meeting will come to a close with the "Annual Spice-For-Flavor" banquet.

Empty Tankcar Penalties Eliminated by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau
April 29, 1942

To relieve owners of tankcars of financial burdens resulting from the shift of these cars from normal routes to emergency service, railroad carriers, at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation, have agreed to eliminate certain penalty charges previously imposed on tankcar companies, it was announced today.

The railroads customarily levy a freight charge for every mile a tankcar moves empty in excess of the miles it moves loaded. Under normal conditions, tankcar owners have been able largely to equalize empty and loaded mileage, thus avoiding payment of penalties. Wartime traffic requirements have made it necessary to shift cars from one type of service to another and from one area to another to engage in emergency movement of petroleum and other products, with the result that tankcar owners have incurred substantial penalty charges through the shipment of empty cars.

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Potassium Iodide *(Cryst.-Gran.-Powd.)*
Quinine Sulfate and other Quinine Salts
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Paint Production Clubs News

E. W. McMullen, technical director for the Eagle Picher Lead Company, discussed "Test Fence Theory and Practice" at the April meeting of the Kansas City Paint and Varnish Production Club. In discussing his subject, Mr. McMullen said:—

In the course of a control laboratory, every one has ideas and as a general rule one man will make up a series of panels according to his lite, another according to his and so on, eventually filling the fence with a conglomerate mass of misinformation from which no true picture of any specific or combined ideas may be obtained. Generally as soon as the panels are painted and placed in the rack they are forgotten for any definite period as in the case of the Kansas City Club test fence. The relative exposure cycles of the various paints have been unobserved and erroneous conclusions will no doubt be drawn as to the periodic value of the paints tested.

To insure a truly reliable record of paint exposure performance a very intense effort should be made to control so far as possible the multitude of variables injected into the average paint formula. Primarily a pigment selection, if a single pigment, how, and what are its specific traits. Do pigments act in combinations according to their individual traits or are properties so altered that a new variable is introduced? In grinding pigments what type of mill is used? Are comparable results obtained on all mill types? What effect does heat of absorption play? What does mill heat do to the paint? And finally what influence can be attributed directly to the vehicle?

On the face of it, such a problem is an endless parade of paint incorporating pigment and vehicle combinations and reactions. To start with, the vehicle variable is definitely established at:— 8 percent volume and drier; 10 percent stand oil and 82 percent refined linseed.

Single Pigments Grind

With this factor set, single pigment grinds were made at varying P.V.C. to determine the individual volume factor for each of the common pigments. Those selected were zinc oxide, basic lead sulphate, basic lead carbonate, barium titanium pigment, pure titanium dioxide, asbestine. These single pigment paints were observed for a period of time at regular intervals so that no specific weathering property would be lost. When sufficient data had been obtained, straight line graphs were made evolving two pigments at their critical P.V.C. These tests were further supplemented by three, four, five, or more pigment triangular graphs. In this way it was found possible to calculate the life expectancy of any pigment combination from experience derived and plotted on triangular graphs, from known combinations.

It was further established that comparable results are obtained by mathematically calculated single pigment paste blends, as against the same combination ground at one operation. After obtaining the desired series of paints calculated as indicated, the selection of panels and application variables were encountered. On the studied fence all panels were coated with weighed amounts of paint to yield a definite film thickness. Results of fence reading were tabulated in three dimension graphs which exhibited very definite information relative to actual exposure, vertical and at 45 degrees, enabling the operators to classify untested formulae very specifically.

—Continued on page 44

Paint on Metal Working Machines Limited

OPD Washington Bureau
April 29, 1942

Fancy painting and finishing of metal-working machinery by machine tool builders will be banned after April 30, the War Production Board announced today. Limitation Order No. L-108, effective today, provides that only one coat of primer or sealer may be applied to new metal-working equipment. No filler may be applied and not more than two coats of paint, enamel or lacquer may be used. Any color other than "old machine-tool gray" for the final coat of paint is prohibited.

The order was issued, the board stated, to reduce the time required for delivery of machine tools and to free the space now used for finishing, for more productive work. In some plants the saving in time may be a day or more in starting criti-

—Continued on page 49

Pigments and Glasses Physics Parley Set

A conference on the physics of pigments and glasses will be held at Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, May 15-16. The conference is being sponsored by the department of physics of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia district committee of the American Society for Testing Materials. Subjects to be discussed are:—

"The Basic Principles Involved in the Preparation of Pigments," R. H. Sawyer, Krebs Pigment & Color Corp., Baltimore, Md.

"The Basic Principles Involved in the Glassy State," Prof. B. E. Warren, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

"The Electron Microscope and the Determination of Particle Size," Dr. R. B. Barnes, American Cyanamid Co., Stamford, Conn.

"The Physics of Pigments in Dispersed Systems," H. Green, Interchemical Corp., New York.

"The Mechanical Properties of Glasses," Dr. F. W. Preston, Preston Laboratories, Butler, Inc.

"Glass—Pigment Systems," Dr. C. Robertson, R. & H. Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.

"Deterioration of Materials by Light," Dr. F. Seitz, Randal Morgan Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania.

Reichhold Chemicals Headed by O'Connor

Charles J. O'Connor has been elected to the presidency of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., succeeding H. Reichhold, who becomes chairman of the board and who will continue as general manager of all RCI plants.

Mr. O'Connor has been affiliated with Reichhold Chemicals since its founding in 1925, serving as treasurer from 1925 to 1937 and executive vice-president from 1937 until his advancement to the office of president.

Dr. C. A. Knauss has been elected vice-president in charge of Eastern defense service. T. Kenneth Haven has been made vice-president in charge of finance, and E. A. Terray has been made assistant treasurer.

Prior to joining the Reichhold organization, Dr. Knauss was vice-president of Nuodex Products, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., for several years, prior to which he was a member of Dr. H. A. Gardner's staff at the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research and, earlier, taught chemistry at Lehigh University.

Mr. Haven joined Reichhold in February, 1942, after teaching corporation finance in the Business Administration School at the University of Michigan, and served for several years as the manager of the underwriting depart-

—Continued on page 49

U.S. Chamber of Commerce Asks Ceiling on Wages, Salaries

Chicago, April 30, 1942

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in session here, asked in resolution form that "during wartime the price control act, which gives authority for the establishment of maximum prices of commodities, should be amended to include all elements which control prices, and this includes salaries and wages."

The resolution, as adopted, differed from the one originally recommended by the resolutions committee, in which it asked that the price control act be amended "to include salaries, wages, bonuses, commissions and compensation of all kinds paid to all employees for services rendered, including corporate officers, directors and managers."

Lammot duPont, chairman of the directorate of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, raised the objection to the original resolution. Mr.duPont contended that it was not practical to place a limit on salaries and bonuses to control prices because in many cases bonuses and salaries would actually lower the price of a commodity through increased efficiency and better work in production.

Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting were:—

Labor Relations

"When the nation is at war the national interest would be served if the exercise of the right to strike were voluntarily suspended by all workers.

Public Expenditures

"Activities not primarily concerned with the war effort should be abolished or cut to the barest minimum. Steps should be continued until the expenditures upon non-war activities are reduced at least two billion dollars below the past year—a reduction which careful examination by the chamber has determined is possible.

Federal Taxes and War Financing

"Business and other taxpayers must have reasonable certainty as to their tax burdens. The Congress should make careful exploration of possible new kinds of taxes, such as a general sales tax and a withholding tax upon salaries, wages, dividends, interest and other forms of income which may properly

—Continued on page 65

Chlorine Use Restrictions Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau
May 1, 1942

An amendment to existing orders covering chlorine which will impose sharp limitations on its use is under preparation by the War Production Board and is expected to be announced shortly. It is understood that the order provides that unless specific authorization is obtained no person may use chlorine except in the following manner:—

Manufacture of pulp and paper, only in as required in Limitation Order L-11. Textile bleaching or processing, in month 50 percent of one-twelfth of the amount used in the corresponding month of the base period, July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941. Shellac bleaching; 75 percent of one-twelfth of the corresponding month of the base period. Linen supply, hotel and commercial laundry operations, 50 percent. Manufacture of sodium hypochlorite solutions for retail sale in containers of five gallons or less, 60 percent. Bleaching or wiping rags and wiping waste, 50 percent. Bleaching of foodstuffs, 10 percent.

The intended order also provides that no person shall use or consume products containing chlorine in the manufacture of cosmetics and toilet preparations. Products containing available chlorine means any product which readily releases chlorine, including, but not by way of limiting combinations of chlorine with caustic soda, soda ash, or lime.

Caribbean Fisheries Survey Planned

OPD Washington Bureau
April 25, 1942

A project to survey fisheries resources in the Caribbean area for possible additions to wartime food supplies was announced today by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The survey, which is being undertaken in cooperation with the Department of State and the Office of Inter-American Affairs, will be directed by R. H. Fiedler, chief of the Division of Fishery Industries, Fish and Wild Life Service, Department of the Interior. He will be assisted by M. H. Lobdell and Clarence Lucas, fisheries specialists.

Dr. Herbert Brown, director of the investigation of fisheries of British West Indies, will accompany and collaborate with the mission through the British West Indian colonies at the request of the Anglo-American Commission for the Caribbean. The survey is intended to provide the governments of the countries concerned factual information on potential Caribbean sources of increased fish supplies. Such information, it is hoped, may become the basis for long-range development of fisheries industries to increase food supplies and provide additional employment, as well as be of value in wartime.

Imported Nickel-Bearing Scrap Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau
April 29, 1942

Imported nickel-bearing scrap and secondary materials may not be sold at more than the maximum prices provided for domestic scrap under amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 8 covering nickel, it was announced today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. In the past, import charges under the law could be passed on to the ultimate consumer.

The amendment, it was stated, protects persons who imported scrap or had such metal in transit at the time of the effective date, April 28. To any scrap already here, or shipments en route, the seller may still add import charges, as in the past. OPA permission no longer need be obtained before remaining import charges are passed along to the buyer. The seller only has to file a report after the transaction has been completed, indicating the schedule has not been violated.

Drug Wholesaling Report Reflects Effects of War

I. H. Bander

Report Delivered at the Spring Meeting of the National Wholesale Drug Ass'n

The shortages of materials and finished products which will manifest themselves in greater extent as time goes on will touch the lives of every human in the United States and affect every business. With constantly mounting costs of doing business, it is essential that, in so far as it is possible, wholesalers and retailers alike must maintain a level of sales that will keep the profit report in black.

There are many problems facing the wholesale druggist. So that we might be able to give you here a country-wide cross section view of the various problems and action taken to date by various wholesalers, a questionnaire was issued by the association asking for specific information wherever possible. There were 211 questionnaires issued—only 111 answers were received in time for tabulation.

City and Country Business

Apparently it is too early to judge completely the effects, whatever they might be, on solicitation. Those answering stated that their country salesmen increased seventeen in number in 1942 over 1941—city salesmen increased nine—telephone salesmen increased ten. It is apparent, however, that the shortages and restrictions on automobiles, tires and gasoline will have their effect as time shows the wear and tear on automobiles and tires, and conditions make necessary any change in gasoline rationing. Some wholesalers have anticipated these conditions; eighty-three wholesalers have made no change in their city selling and no changes were made in country selling by sixty-seven.

Fewer calls are being made by seven wholesalers in city selling, and sixteen in country selling. Six wholesalers have increased their city telephone solicitation, and three have increased their country selling by telephone.

In the case of very long distant calls it has been found advisable for the salesmen to travel by automobile to the nearest economical point and travel the balance of the distance by train or use the telephone. Calls made at distant points are being studied from an economical viewpoint and are being reduced, orders being solicited by mail.

Deliveries to suburban areas are made less frequently, with a minimum

—Continued on page 59

MERCK CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE VITAMIN FIELD

1934	*Ascorbic Acid Merck (U.S.P.) was made available.*
1936	*Vitamin B_1 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.*
1937	*Vitamin B_1 Crystals Merck (Thiamine Hydrochloride U. S. P.) was made available.*
1938	*Nicotinic Acid Merck U. S. P. (Niacin) was made available.*
1938	*Riboflavin Merck (Vitamin B_2) was made available.*
1938	*Alpha-Tocopherol (Vitamin E) was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.*
1939	*Vitamin B_6 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.*
1940	*Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride Merck was made available.*
1940	*Alpha-Tocopherol Merck (Vitamin E) was made available.*
1940	*Vitamin K_1 (2-Methyl-3-Phytyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone) was made available.*
1940	*2-Methyl-Naphthoquinone Merck (Menadione) (Vitamin K Active) was made available.*
1940	*Pantothenic Acid (Member of B Complex) was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.*
1940	*Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory Merck was made available.*

WITH vitamins commercially available as pure substances, it is possible to formulate desirable vitamin combinations with consummate ease. By using these pure chemicals of known and uniform potency, the proportions of the individual vitamins can be readily adjusted to meet the pharmaceutical manufacturer's specific requirements. It is only through the use of these pure vitamins that the high dosages indicated in severe deficiency states can be provided.

The identity of pure vitamins produced by chemical synthesis, and pure vitamins derived from natural sources—in chemical composition, physiologic function, and physical characteristics—is definitely and authoritatively established.

Our scientific staff and laboratories are prepared to serve you.

For Victory—Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

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Current Market Quotations

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May 1, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes, trends and resale prices are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —

tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lcts.....lb. .38 - —

powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .56½- .73½

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- .16¾
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - .175
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - .158

Methyl (see M).

[a] The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l sr redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.58 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., 99.5%, al. dms., wks., 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

*Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis, lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .61 - —

Standard, USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis..lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis..lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis..lb. .54 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis..lb. .56 - —

* Freight equald., shipm't identcal quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

† 3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.50 - 1.70

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more...lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, gran., bulk, frt. alld..ton.95.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld...ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse...ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse...ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, Wa. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .35 - —

Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[2,3] 99%, dms., c.l., divd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. N. Y., lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, divd. N. Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric,[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt., lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms. or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms. or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms. or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont...lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18½- .19

Cottonseed oil,[3] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Cresylic (coaltar),[2,3] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - .86
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - .86
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - .86
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - .86
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

imported, pale, dms....gal. No prices

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - —

fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Acid, hydrobromic, 10% dilute, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber, dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead, cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead, cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djus. lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works..100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works..100 lbs. 8.55 - —
50%, edible, 20 or more cbys..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more..lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —

USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57

USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .20½

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[4] light, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½

Malaic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloracetic, tech., bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —

CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Naphthenic, dom., acidity, 220-230, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms....lb. 6.65 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.75 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.80 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 6.96 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 7.00 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots.lb.17.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.17.10 - —

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —

Palm oil, white, dist., dms...lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Phosphoric, 50%, pure food grade, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd., N.Y., Phila. Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75% pure food grade, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N.Y., Phila. Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys.. 180 lbs. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djus...lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionate, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works.lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .46
Sebasic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .19½- .20
Stearic,[3] double pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1580- .1680
single pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1525- .1625
triple pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1855- .1985
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloracetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkg...lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkg.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots .....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile—Bay Leaves

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l.....lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton.....lb. .34 - —
tank cars.....lb. .34 - —

Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .36 - .37
hyd., dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Agar,[5] Kobe, No. 1, strip.....lb. 4.75 Nom.

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. No stocks

Albumen, blood, domestic, f.o.b. Chicago..lb. .65 - .75
imported .....lb. No prices
soluble dried blood, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..lb. .13½- —
ton lots.....lb. .15 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .16 - .20

Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.73 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. 1.78 - 1.83
import., cs.....lb. 1.73 - 1.78

Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
Tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09 - —

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
drums .....lb. .63 - —

Butyl, normal,[1] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13¼- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - .173
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .158

• The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.60

Denatured,[1,2,3] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd., E..gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.....gal. .72 - —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .64 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. Works. gal. .69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works...gal. .60 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E.. gal. .57 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —

SD23G, works, E., c.l., dms., gal. .63 - —
19 dms.....gal. .65 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .68 - —
tanks .....gal. .56 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations.

SD23H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .60½- —
19 dms.....gal. .62½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .65½- —
tanks .....gal. .53½- —

SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .61½- —
1-18, E. works.....gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l.....gal. .63 - —
1 to 19 dms.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l..lb. 8.19 - —
19 dms.....gal. 8.22½- —
5 to 8 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
tanks .....gal. 8.12 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 8.64 - —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 8.70½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.70½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 2c. higher than dms.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —

Furfuryl, tech., dms., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —

Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).

Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0760- —

Isopropyl,[3] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis. gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —

99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .37½- —

Methyl (see Methanol).

Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50

Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .69 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —

Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works..gal. .67 - .70

Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f. o. b. Waverly, N. Y..lb. .44 - —
450-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .55 - —

Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72

Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works...lb. .15 - —

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .55 - .58

Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).

Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80

Allspice, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29

Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50

Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Curacao, cs.....lb. .68 - .70
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .58 - .60

Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.54 - —

Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —

Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —

Althea root, whole, bbls.....lb. .85 - .90

Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y. Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —

Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works.lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.lb. .12 - —

cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06⅝

solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —

Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0310- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —

Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .22 - .26
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —

Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.13 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70

iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.l.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30

Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4], c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —

paste,[4] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —

powder,[4] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm....lb. .59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm..lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00

Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —

Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —

Ammonia, anhydrous,[4] fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal. with Hopewell, Va..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration,[4] tanks, works, lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —

Ammonia, benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. 1.10 - —

Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y..lb. .0564- .0614

Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32

Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15½- .18

Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16

Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
bxs. .....lb. .34 - .38
kegs .....lb. .32 - .36

Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y...lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.

Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
100-lb. kgs. .....lb. .15 - —

Citrate, 250-lb. bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms. .....lb. .80 - —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .84 - .85

Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20

Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)

Hypophosphite, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —

Iodide, 5-lb. bots. .....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —

Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —

Molybdate, kgs., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20

Nitrate, tech., bgs., works.... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works .....100 lbs. 4.55 - —

Oleate, dms. .....lb. .14 - —

Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .23 - .29

Perchlorate, kgs. .....lb. .55 - .65

Persulphate, kgs., dom.....lb. .21 - .23

Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼

monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼

Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20

Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .15 Nom.

Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —

Sulphate[3], dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports, July-Dec. shipt..ton.29.00 - —
spot, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works .....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works .....lb. .06 - —

Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs. .....lb. .40 - —

Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).

sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70

white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —

Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).

Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —

Caporate, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - —

Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .06 - —

Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .08½- —

Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .16 - —

Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85

Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —

Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .31 - —

Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .85 - —

Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .32½- —

Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —

Anethol, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30

Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import., natural, bls.....lb. No stocks

Angostura, bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .30

Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —

Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24

Anise, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .39 - .41
Mexican, fair, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Star .....lb. .62 - .64
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40

Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35

Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½

Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —

Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .70 - —

Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —

Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20

Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70

Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —

Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24

Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz.11.25 -11.50

Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports..100 kilos.105.00 - —

Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.....kilo.132.00 -134.00

Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45

Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. .....lb. .09½- .09¾

Arsenic, metal, lump, ch.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs, c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —

Asafetida, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .80 - .85

Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).

Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.15.50 - —

Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant..lb. .04 - .12
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant..lb. .05 - .13
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant, lb. .03¾- .08
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant..lb. .04¾- .06

California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.40.00 - —

Cuban A, bgs. c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —

Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —

Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. point..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. J. or N. Y. whse..ton.58.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton.21.00 - —

Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —

Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .16 - .30
dms., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .15 - .29

Atropine, bots.....oz.24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.18.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80

Barbasco root (see cubic root).

Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80

Tree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks

Barbital, cs. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs. .....lb. 3.75 - —

Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.65.00 - —

Sulphur-free, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —

Chlorate, kgs. .....lb. .60 - —

Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l. Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line. ton.77.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.. ton.80.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla.ton.81.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz., ton.87.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.89.00 - —
ton.100.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.. ton.97.80 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.99.80 - —

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13

Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .18 Nom.

Hydrate (see Hydroxide).

Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07

Iodide, bots. .....lb. 4.77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —

Monoxide (see Oxide).

Nitrate, cks. .....lb. .11 - .12

Ox.de, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15

Peroxide (see Dioxide).

Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .15 - .17

Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —

Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., New York.ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off color, bgs., mines..ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines....ton.18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —

Barytes, German.....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices

Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00

Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).

Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .45 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Benzol,[2] 2, 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha up to 2c. per gallon.
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cns..lb. .95 Nom.
dms.....lb. .90 Nom.
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 Nom.
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. No prices
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
kgs.....lb. 2.70 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs..lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.86 - —
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.85
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns..lb. 1.29 - 1.51
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots...lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[2] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bulk, cars, c.l., f.o.b. plants, lb. .0330- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y..lb. .05¾- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nob.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .23 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.35

Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 5.50 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. 5.60 - 5.65
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, lbs.....lb. .40 - .41
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[5] genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.. 3.30- 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victora, same basis, contractr..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts, lb. .52 - —
Blue, potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 - 24
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .16 - .17
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.39.00 -40.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.37.50 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.35.00 -37.50
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.37.50 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).

Bay Rum—Brimstone

Bone, steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.40.00 -41.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.42.00 - —
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —
USP $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

This Is NO TIME To Be a Squirrel!

Squirrels, you know, are always hiding away more food in the ground than they can possibly use. . . . But for some reason, there always seems to be enough food around to save them the trouble of digging most of it up.

Probably some companies, unintentionally of course, are playing "squirrel" . . . by tucking away supplies of alkalies "just in case something happens. . . ?"

This is an excellent way to help make that "something" happen *right here at home!* If you build up alkali inventories beyond normal requirements, you are taxing production facilities, and preventing delivery of vitally important basic war materials that are urgently needed *now* for the production of ammunition, guns, airplanes, clothing and hundreds of other war necessities.

There is actually no necessity for "stocking up" on alkalies. The raw materials for making alkalies are abundant in America. There are many giant plants now manufacturing tremendous quantities of the finished product. Obviously, war needs come first, which may necessitate sacrifices on the part of companies not producing war materials. In general, however, there are enough alkalies to go around *if none of us plays squirrel.*

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:

Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Modified Sodas • Para-dichlorobenzene • Potassium Carbonate • Chlorine
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Chloride • Calcium Chloride • Causticized Ash • Salt • Sodium Nitrite

Bromine—Coumarin

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. ..lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol ..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbslb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls..lb. .15 - .16
Brown,[2] iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02¾- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0260- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered ..lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03½- .06
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¼- .05¾
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03½- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N.Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis..lb. .05¼- —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Boston ..lb. .04¾- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special ..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .90
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .07½- .08
Butane[1], industrial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .02½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate[2], norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .178
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .158
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., same terms.lb. .10½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .09 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. .28 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15¼- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y...lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, 1/4, pat., shapes cs., divd..lb. .95* - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb-dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns. lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, N.F., cs. lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08¼
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., divd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., divd...ton.16.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd....ton.21.50 -25.50
5 ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
Calcium, chloride, solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.43 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
fluffy, dms., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
tech., bbls., ton lots, works, lb. .12½- .13
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. and over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis. lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works, lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705-0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., tons..lb. .26 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .27 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .48 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tin.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .47 - —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots...lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Menobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots. lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .09¼- .10
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.20
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Syrian, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, c.l., dms., frt. alld.lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55 gal., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, 1, 2, Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld...gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. .....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F. Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .27 - .28
Case-hardening mixtures, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .21 - .22
5 tons, works.....lb. .21¼- .22¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21½- .22½
80-100 mesh., c.l., divd.....lb. .21½- .22½
5 tons, works.....lb. .21¾- .22¾
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - .23
Import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c.i.f..lb. .16½- .17
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., c.i.f., lb. .17 - .18
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .95 - 1.00
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .92 - .95
shortstick, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
broken, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .85 - .87
broken, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Saigon, all thin, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
all thin, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .28 - .35
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship.t C.&f., N. Y..long ton.100.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, dom., 6½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Indian .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, gran., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
acetate-butyrate, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
Acetate-butyrate, smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .46 - —
Acetate-propionate, high (31.5% propionly content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics, c.l., spot..lb. .02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .68 - .70
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.37.90 - —
Colo. .....ton.34.50 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.38.30 - —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Indiana .....ton.33.50 - —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.27.50 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.ton.28.50 - —
Michigan .....ton.35.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.35.00 - —
Penn. .....ton.37.30 - —
Utah .....ton.38.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.....ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.45.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,3,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., divd., N.Y..lb. .06¼- —
contracts, divd., N. Y....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., divd., N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 25-lb. cyls., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works... lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8¼%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome),
Chrome, sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs..lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scale, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 5.00 - —
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
USP, broken quill, red, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine, small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½
large cryst., cns., 100 oz..oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz..oz. .42 + .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms., lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
3, bls.....lb. No prices
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Clove, Amboina, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Zanzibar .....lb. .20 - .20½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .28 - .29
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works....bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08¼- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 8.00 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., cases..lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
Linoleate, solid, 8½%, dms..lb. .44 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1 %, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .15 - —
2 %, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., divd.....lb. .37 - .40
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 cns., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b., shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, root, black, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Colchicine, bots., ...oz.38.00 -43.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19¼- .20½
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .23½- .24½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .26
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .49 - .50
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .51 - .52
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., divd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, divd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .20½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works. lb. .19¼- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship.....lb. No prices
Coriander, Morocco, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
bleached, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .20 - .33
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., divd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Cottonseed, hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., divd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills..ton.38.50 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs. or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
less than 5 dms., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65

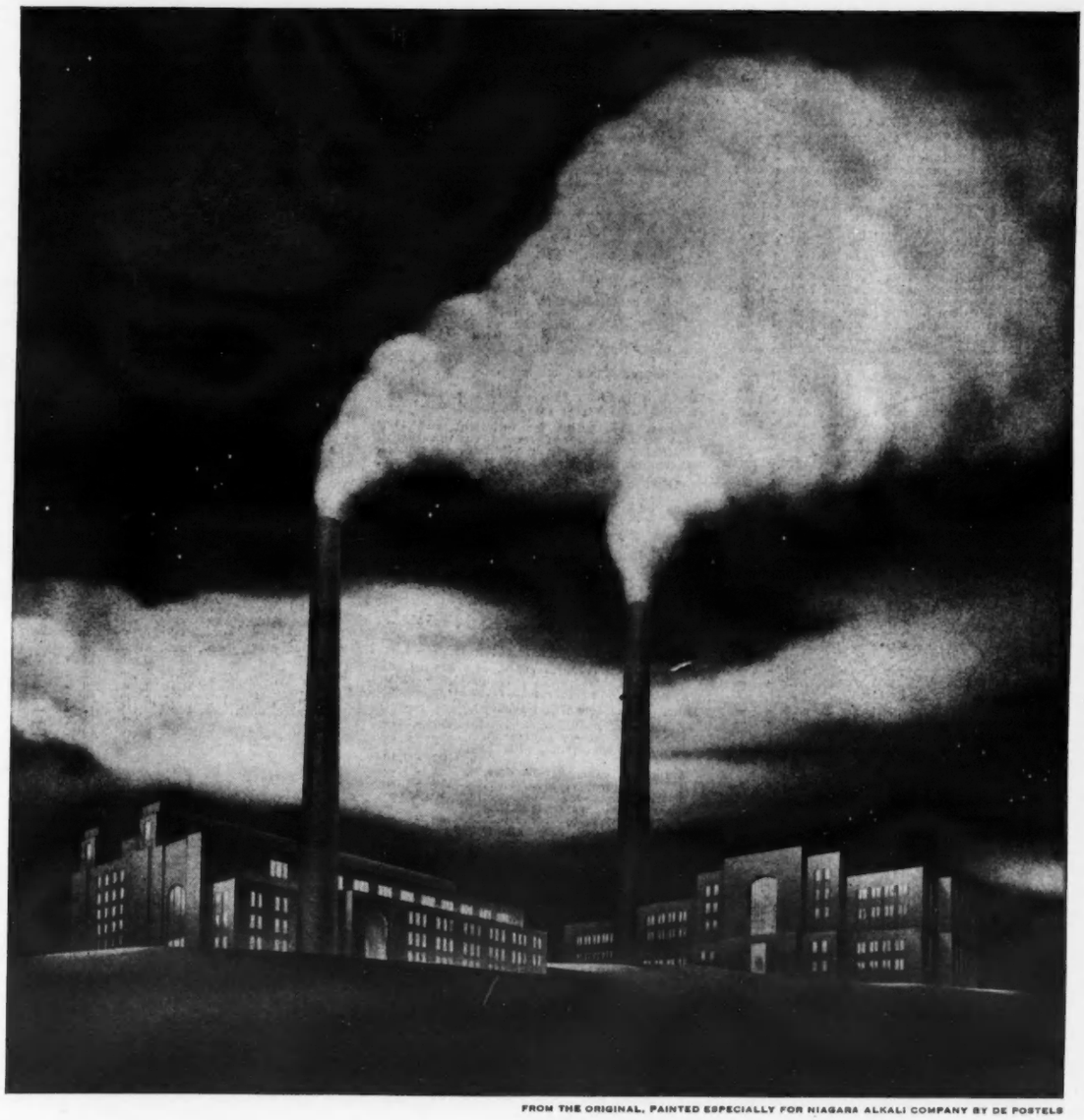
Cramp bark, genuine, bls.	lb.	.30 - .65
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't	lb.	.57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58 - —
kgs.	lb.	.58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms.,	lb.	.80 - .85
bots.	lb.	1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 - .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10 - 2.39
Oil, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works,	gal.	.141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.18 - .18½
Cresol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.10¾- .11
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- .11½
tanks	lb.	.10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½- .09¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - .10¼
tanks	lb.	.08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼- —
natural, c.l.	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.25 - —
Cube root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C.	lb.	.40 - .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.		
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .75
powd., cs.	lb.	.78 - .83
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.26 - .28
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.18 - .18½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.15¾- .16¼
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.16½- .17
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid	lb.	None available.
Cyanamide, 22% N, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts	unit-ton.	No prices
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾- —
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.42 - .45
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Degras,[5] common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.12½ Nom.
neutral, dom., bbls.	lb.	.30 Nom.
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.		
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs.		4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs.		4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs.		3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).		
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).		
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21 - —
Diamyl sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.105 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.112 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific cst.	ton.	22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	ton.	55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 - .16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	ton.	No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	lb.	.02 - .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 - .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).		
Phthalate,[3] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 - .23
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½- .23½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20 - .22
cns., works	lb.	.23½- .25½
Sebacetate, dms., works	lb.	.45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.	lb.	.87 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).		
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
tanks	lb.	.14 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.037 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
tanks	lb.	.03 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22½- —
Diethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.76 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.81 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.85 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.,	lb.	.25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.35 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
tanks	lb.	.20½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
tanks	lb.	.12 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works	lb.	.22½- .24½
Monoethylether, d m s., c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.48 - .49
Diglycol, laurate, dms.	lb.	.31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works	lb.	.19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.08½- .09
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 - .38
Dinitroprenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 - —
oily, dms.	lb.	.05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene, dms.	gal.	.59 - .61
tanks	gal.	.51 - —
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.55 - .58
tanks	gal.	.48 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43 - .45
cns.	lb.	.48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[7] bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).		
Divi-Divi, Colombian	ton.	80.00 - —
Venezuelan	ton.	80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp. cut, NF, bls.,	lb.	.90 - 1.00
domestic, bls.	lb.	.36 - .37
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.07½- .08
Dovers powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—		
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cans.	lb.	13.50 - —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65 - —

Cramp Bark—Dyes

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—		
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—		
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—		
Black, D&C black, No. 1.	lb.	8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.	lb.	13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns.	lb.	17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.	lb.	6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.	lb.	18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.	lb.	13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —



FROM THE ORIGINAL, PAINTED ESPECIALLY FOR NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY BY DE POSTELS

FOR MORE than thirty years Niagara Alkali Company and Electro Bleaching Gas Company have been working side by side, each serving its customers separately. Today their manufacturing, research and personnel facilities are unified into one compact organization, geared for service on a more efficient scale. Resources and products remain the same, as do the friendly customer relations that have been built up over the years. But the new organization is prepared to give smoother, more satisfactory service —and to respond with a fuller measure to the demands of the industries that use its products. The name of this new organization is NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY.

EBG NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH

Liquid Chlorine

Dyes—Green, Chrome

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—

Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C yellow, No. 11	lb.	10.35	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 3	lb.	21.85	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8	lb.	7.85	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour index scale):—

36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	.80
170 Fast red A	lb.	.56	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	1.60
180 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	3.10
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	.50
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.32	.40
204 Chrome black A	lb.	1.75	2.00
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	.80
280 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.60	.65
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	.85
326 Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.25
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	.90
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	.70
394 Direct violet N	lb.	1.25	1.35
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50	1.75
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	1.30
401 Developed black BHN	lb.	.45	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25	.30
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.75	.85
420 Direct brown M	lb.	1.00	1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.54	.56
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	.50
502 Direct azcrin G	lb.	.75	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10	1.25
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	1.00
529 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.25	.50
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	.45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.75	.80
594 Direct green G	lb.	1.00	1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.50	.52
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	.50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.15	.18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.40	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	.54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	.50
Zambesi black	lb.	.75	.80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.38	.62
Blue:—			
1075 Alizarin astrol base	lb.	15.00	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	6.00	—
Brown:—			
Brown	lb.	1.15	—
Green:—			
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	—
Green	lb.	.75	—
Orange:—			
24 Sudan I	lb.	.75	—
Red shade	lb.	.75	—
Red:—			
75 Sudan II	lb.	1.05	—
258 Sudan IV	lb.	.95	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50	—
1080 Anthraquinone violet base	lb.	6.00	—
680 Oil violet	lb.	.50	—
Yellow:—			
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	—
61 Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	2.00

Dyes, coaltar for stains, warter-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—			
864 Nigrosin	lb.	.38	.47
Blue:—			
860 Indulin	lb.	.60	.70
Brown:—			
331 Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	—
Green:—			
637 Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	—
Orange:—			
20 Chrysollin G	lb.	.95	—
21 Chrysoldin R	lb.	.96	—
Red:—			
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	—
Yellow:—			
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	—
655 Auramine	lb.	2.00	—
800 Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	—
Violet:—			
680 Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—			
246 Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	—
873 Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	—
861 Indulin	lb.	.87	—
909 New blue R	lb.	1.30	—
922 Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	—
1054 Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	—
1180 Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	—
Blue:—			
714 Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	1.10
Brown:—			
234 Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	—
235 Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.66	—
231 Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	.62
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	.62
793 Phosphin	lb.	4.65	—

Dyes, coaltar, for sta.ns, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Green:—			
5 Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.35	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	—
666 Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	.58	—
924 Methylene green B	lb.	1.35	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.25	—
Orange:—			
10 Chrysoldin G	lb.	.44	—
21 Chrysoldin R	lb.	.41	—
27 Orange G	lb.	.50	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.31	.33
161 Orange R	lb.	.34	—
31 Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	—
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.68	—
79 Popceau R	lb.	.48	—
88 Fast red B	lb.	1.05	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	.54	—
179 Azorubin	lb.	.60	—
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	.75
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	—
252 Brilliant crosein M	lb.	.68	—
677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	—
752 Rhodamine 6G	lb.	4.50	—
768 Eosin G	lb.	1.50	—
841 Safranin	lb.	1.45	—
Violet:—			
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.75	—
681 Crystal violet C	lb.	1.75	—
695 Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88	—
Yellow:—			
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.88	—
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	.58
636 Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	—
640 Tartarzin	lb.	.80	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.27	—

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.87	.92
imported	lb.	.87	.92
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.88	.90
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.14	.15
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	.21
select, bndls	lb.	.20	.21
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	26.00	-34.50
Ephedra, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Ephedrine, synth., USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.65	—
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.65	—
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	—
natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	1.45
Epsom salt, tech., bgs	100 lbs.	1.80	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	—

Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	—
dried, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.08	.09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.75	1.80
Eserine, bots	oz.	No prices	
Salicylate, bots	oz.	41.00	-48.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	41.00	-48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.93	1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms.	lb.	.11	—
27-lb. dms.	lb.	.16	—
Synth., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
tanks	lb.	.08	—
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	.61
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).			
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	.13
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	.13½
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	.12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	.13¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	.13¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	.12¾
NF, 190-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50	.55
Caproate, cns.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.18	.20
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.50	3.75
Formate, cns., dms.	lb.	.27¾	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.50	3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works,	lb.	.33½	—
5-gal. dms., works	lb.	.37½	.39½
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	.75	1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
Oxyhydrate, bots.	gal.	7.50	8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.77	—
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.25	—
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.30	—
1-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.40	—
Ethylcellulouse, std. cans, 5,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.50	—
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.52	.60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0742	—
West of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0792	—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0795	—
West of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0841	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	.18½
tanks	lb.	.13½	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	.20½
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	.16½
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol, monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.12½	.15½
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	—
Ethylidinanilin, dms	lb.	.45	.47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Eugenol, cns., dms	lb.	2.75	2.80
Euphorbia, bls	lb.	.12	.15

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00	-17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	17.00	-20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	9.75	-12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	12.75	-16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
N.C., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.14	.14½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.16	.16½
Fenugreek, seed, bgs	lb.	.10	.10½
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	—
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00	—
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.14	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.15	—
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.15	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.16	—
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.16	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.17	—
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	18.00	-19.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.25	- 2.30
Fish berries, bgs	lb.	.24	- .25
Fish[1] scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures	unit-ton.	Nominal	
meal, bgs., f.o.b. Balto	ton.	75.00	—
Acid scrap, 6-7% ammon., 3% available phosphoric acid, bulk, Chesapeake Bay factories, contracts.	unit-ton.	Nominal	
Flake white, dom., bbls	lb.	.09	—
kegs	lb.	.11	—
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs.	lb.	.70	.75
Indian, blonde, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
Fluorspar, dom.,[2] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines.	net ton.	33.00	—
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.	ton.	36.00	—
washed gravel, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines.	net ton.	25.00	—
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines.	net ton.	24.00	—
imported, 85.5, duty paid	short ton.	26.00	—
Formaldehyde,[1,2,5] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0550-	.0575
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	- .0625
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0515-	.0540
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565-	.0590
tanks	lb.	.04	- .04¼

Formaldehyde prices are under 4¼c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.

Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines.	ton.	8.50	-15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines	ton.	12.50	—
Fullers earth, import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .20
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd.,	lb.	.18	- .18½
Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1	lb.	.32	—
No. 2	lb.	.30	—
No. 3	lb.	.28	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16	—
No. 2	lb.	.15	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.45	—
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Gambier, common, cases	lb.	No price	
plantation, cases	lb.	No price	
cubes, Singapore, cases	lb.	.13	Nom.
extract, bbls	lb.	.09½	- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—			
Bayonne, US motor, tanks, ex tax gal.	gal.	.0880	—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), regular, trucks, tax incl.	gal.	.14½	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax.	gal.	.05¼	.06
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax.	gal.	.05¾	—
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax.	gal.	.05½	.06
natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.02375	—
Gelatin, silver, cs	lb.	.90	- .97
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.17	- .18
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.70	- .71
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.73	- .74
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.74	- .75
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
other grades, cns., dms	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
soap, cns., dms	lb.	1.10	- 1.30
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls	lb.	.49	- .50
Cochin, unbleached, bgs	lb.	.28	- .29
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.44	- .45
medium, bgs	lb.	.42	- .43
grinding, t/a, bright, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .41
Ginseng root, Wild Southern, cs.	lb.	12.00	-13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.28
5 tons or over, works.	100 lbs.	1.15	- 1.35
less than 5 tons, works.	100 lbs.	1.25	- 1.45
import, bgs	100 lbs.	No prices	
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East or Midwest	lb.	.16	Nom.
l.c.l.	lb.	.17	Nom.
30/58, c.l.	lb.	.15½	Nom.
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	Nom.
58/82, c.l.	lb.	.17	Nom.
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.18	Nom.
82/108, c.l.	lb.	.17½	Nom.
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	Nom.
Glue, hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue (jelly test in grams 267 or higher) in carload lots are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established therefor.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98½), drums, carlots,	dlvd.	lb.	.18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd.	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	—
C.P. (USP 95½), drums, carlots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¼-	—
less carlots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¼-	—
less carlots, dlvd.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
soaplye, 80½, drums, carlots, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
less carlots, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
saponification, 88½, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
less carlots, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
saponification, 88½, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture.	lb.	.13¾-	—
less car lots, same basis,	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.	lb.	1.70	- 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22	—
Phthalate, dms	lb.	.38	—
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26	—
Gold, U.S. purchase price	oz.	35.00	—
Chloride, acid brown, both	oz.	20.75	-21.00
yellow, bots	oz.	18.75	-19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00	—
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	-14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs	lb.	.25	- .26
Goldenseal, root, bls	lb.	4.25	- 4.30
powd., bxs	lb.	4.70	- 4.75
Grains of Paradise, bgs	lb.	.29	- .30
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
65% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	—
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb	.03½	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
Grease,[1,2] house, loose	lb.	092%	—
white, loose	lb.	.0971¼	—

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green,[2] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.23¼-	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.24¼-	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25¼-	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27¾-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26¾-	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26¾-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27¾-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29¾-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30¾-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33¼-	—
Reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis.	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08	- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09	- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10	- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10¾-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12	- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13	- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14	- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18	- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19	- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20	- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.21	- —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, oxide, dms., pure, bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
standard grade, bbls., works	lb.	.23½-	—
Tetrahydroxide, bbls	lb.	.85	- —
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.75	- —
emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60	- —
Verdigris (see V).			
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Grindelia robusta, bls	lb.	.11	- .12
Guaiac resin, cs	lb.	.30	- .35
strained, cs	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Wood, bls	lb.	.07	- .08
Guaiacol, liq., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.40	- 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Gum Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .24
powd., bbls	lb.	.26	- .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs	lb.	.33	- .35
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Sumatra, cs	lb.	.50	- .55
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.40	- .42
Copal, Congo,[6] No. 1, water white, transparent	lb.	.49½-	—
2, cloudy white	lb.	.29½-	—
3, selected pale straw bold,	lb.	.24½-	—
4, pale bold straw	lb.	.24	- —
5, pale straw bold	lb.	.22¾-	—
6, pale amber bold	lb.	.21½-	—
7, pale straw bold	lb.	.17	- —
8, light amber bold	lb.	.17	- —
9, medium light amber bold,	lb.	.13¾-	—
10, rescraped hard amber bold	lb.	.13¾-	—
11, hard dark amber bold,	lb.	.12¾-	—
12, selected bold sorts	lb.	.11¾-	—
13, dark bold sorts	lb.	.09¼-	—
14, selected fully - scraped ivory	lb.	.23¾-	—
15, ordinary ivory sorts	lb.	.10¾-	—
16, inferior ivory sorts	lb.	.09½-	—
17, pale fingers	lb.	.18¾-	—
18, pale straw nubs	lb.	.19½-	—
19, pale straw nubs	lb.	.18¾-	—
20, dark hard amber nubs,	lb.	.13¼-	—
21, ordinary selected nubs	lb.	.12¾-	—
22, small mixed nubs	lb.	.10¾-	—
23, dark mixed nubs	lb.	.11¾-	—
24, No. 1 ivory nubs	lb.	.17¼-	—
25, No. 1 natural ivory nubs,	lb.	.09½-	—
26, pale bold chips	lb.	.10¾-	—
27, pale small chips	lb.	.10¼-	—
28, pale Congo dust	lb.	.06¾-	—
Manila,[5,6] Boeas, amber and dark	lb.	.14	- —
Boeas, light	lb.	.15¾-	—
Gum, copal, Manila, Loba A	lb.	.14½-	—
Yacca,[1] bgs	lb.	.06½-	.07¾
B	lb.	.14¼-	—
C	lb.	.13⅞-	—
CNE	lb.	.10½-	—
D	lb.	.13¼-	—
DK	lb.	.10	- —
dust	lb.	.07⅞-	—
Philippine, amber sorts	lb.	.10¾-	—
extra pale sorts	lb.	.13¼-	—
nubs	lb.	.14¼-	—
pale chips	lb.	.13½-	—
scraped	lb.	.15½-	—
seeds and dust	lb.	.09¾-	—
small pale chips	lb.	.11⅞-	—
Sambas and white split chips	lb.	.15¾-	—
Singapore dust	lb.	.07⅞-	—
Spirit soluble, CBB	lb.	.13½-	—
DBB	lb.	.12½-	—
MA	lb.	.10½-	—
MB	lb.	.09¾-	—
WS	lb.	.12¼-	—
Pontianak,[5,6] bold genuine.	lb.	.22⅞-	—
chips	lb.	.14¼-	—
mixed	lb.	.17⅛-	—
nubs	lb.	.18⅞-	—
split	lb.	.19⅝-	—
Dammar[5,6], Batavia A	lb.	.35¾-	—
A/C	lb.	.31¼-	—
A/D	lb.	.28⅝-	—
A/E	lb.	.25⅝-	—
B	lb.	.34⅜-	—
C	lb.	.28⅝-	—
D	lb.	.25⅜-	—
dust	lb.	.13⅜-	—
E	lb.	.18⅝-	—
F	lb.	.13¾-	—
Singapore, No. 1	lb.	.30⅝-	—
2	lb.	.25⅜-	—
3	lb.	.12⅝-	—
chips	lb.	.23½-	—
dust	lb.	.13	- —
seeds	lb.	.17¾-	—
East India[5,6], Batu, bold scraped	lb.	.11¼-	—
bold unscraped	lb.	.10¼-	—
chips	lb.	.07¼-	—
dust	lb.	.07	- —
nubs and chips	lb.	.07¼-	—
Black, bold scraped	lb.	.12½-	—
bold unscraped	lb.	.08	- —
nubs and chips	lb.	.07¾-	—
Hiroe, pale bold	lb.	.17⅜-	—
chips	lb.	.11¼-	—
dust	lb.	.07	- —
nubs	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Rasak, bold	lb.	.22⅜-	—
chips	lb.	.12⅜-	—
dust	lb.	.07	- —
nubs	lb.	.17¾-	—
Elemi,[5,6]	lb.	.08⅞-	—

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak, are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in car-load lots, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. l.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Gum, ester, ordinary, 30,000-50,000 lbs., dlvd. N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., and Montreal and Toronto, Can.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.10	- .11
2,500-30,000 lbs., dlvd. N. Eng., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10½-	.11¾
smaller lots, dlvd. N. Eng., etc.	lb.	.10	- —
other points	lb.	.10¾-	.12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	2.30	- 2.35
powd., bbls	lb.	2.50	- 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs	lb.	.11	- .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms	lb.	.14	- .33
Kauri,[5,6] brown, BX	lb.	.38	- —
BXXX	lb.	.60	- —
B1	lb.	.28	- —
B2	lb.	.24	- —
B3	lb.	.18½-	—
80% chips	lb.	.15½-	—
pale, XXX	lb.	.61	- —
1	lb.	.41	- —
2	lb.	.24	- —
3	lb.	.17¾-	—

Gum Kauri prices are for car-load lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher.

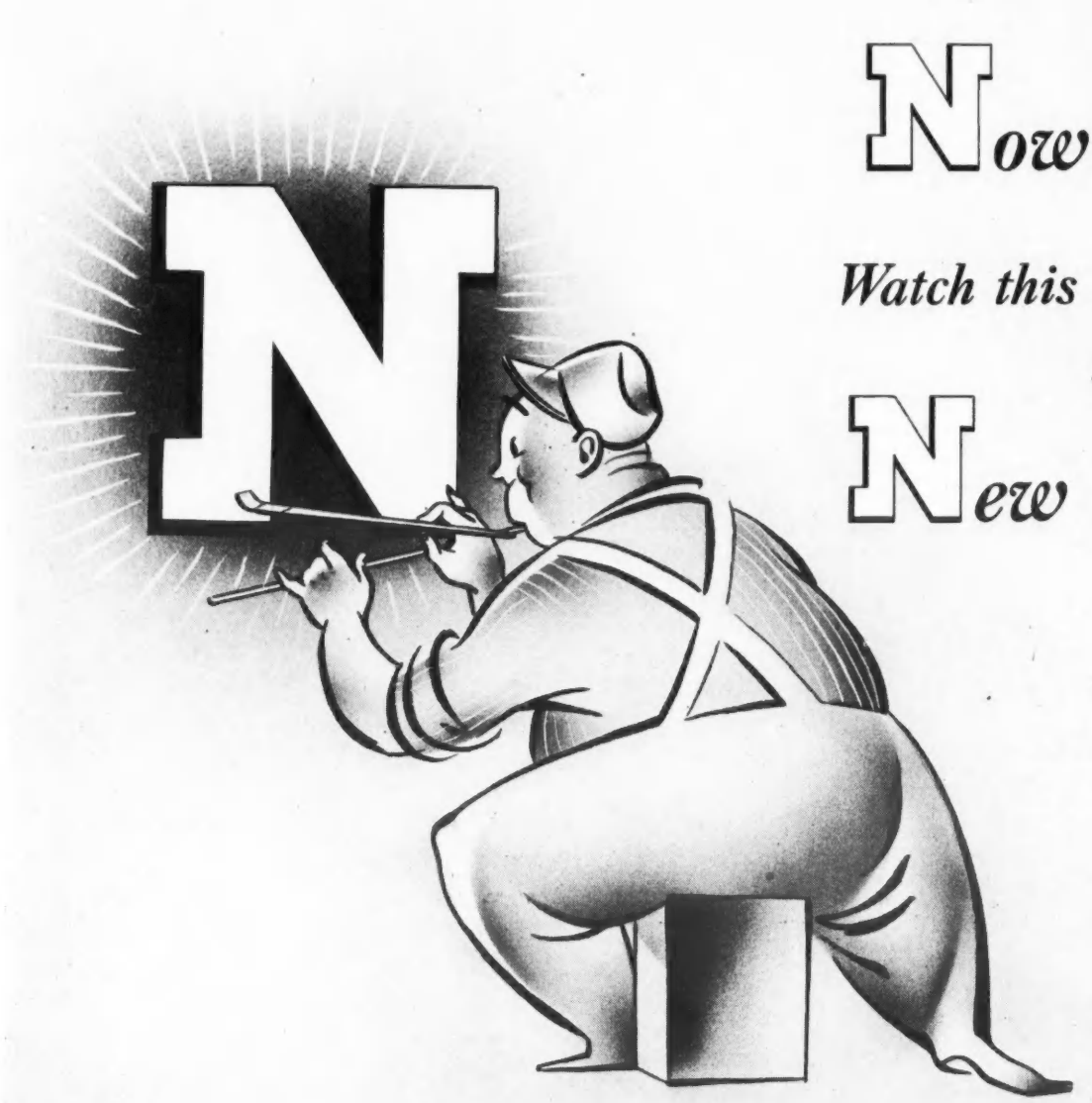
Kino, tins	lb.	No prices	
Locust beans, powd., bbls	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Mastic, cs	lb.	3.25	- 3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs	lb.	.78	- .79
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.12	- .13
tears, cs	lb.	.20	- .35
Opium (see O).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Talha, bgs	lb.	.10	- .11
Thus, bbls	280 lbs.	16.50	- —
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
2 cs	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
3 cs	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Yacca, bgs	lb.	.06½-	.07¾
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.45	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	27.65	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	27.65	- —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	- —
Sweetwater, Texas. frt. equald.	ton.	21.45	- —

Fish Scrap—Green, Chrome

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	- —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Saltville, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	- —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.	ton.	12.00	- —
Harlem River, N.Y.	ton.	12.00	- —
import, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices	

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	5.25	Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.36	- .42
Helonias root, bls	lb.	.63	- .64
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1.	lb.	.34	- —
No. 2	lb.	.30	- —
No. 3	lb.	.28	- —
No. 4	lb.	.26	- —
No. 5	lb.	.24	- —
paste, bxs., No. 1	lb.	.14½-	—
No. 2	lb.	.13½-	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½-	—
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.03½	Nom.
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
tanks, works	lb.	.03	Nom.
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs	lb.	.15½-	.16
Henbane leaves, bbls	lb.	2.85	- 3.25
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.28	- .30
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.33	- .35
Heptanes, [1] 56°-100°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., Group 5	gal.	.12	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10	- —
50°-100°C., laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gal., Group 3	gal.	.35	- —



Now? No!

Watch this space Next Week for a

New Name!

Heptanes—Lime

Heptanes, 77°-115°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3—gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,3,4] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.25
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03⅝- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb.10.25 -10.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., cs.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. 16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- 85
Indian metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).

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Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs... lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.19 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.93 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns.....lb. 4.55 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
powd., root, bgs.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .50 - .55
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .13 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
liquor, cbys., wks., frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - 06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots.....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns.....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .82 - .85
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .08 - —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bbls....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lo. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .70 - .75
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .50 - .60

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .41
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .0570- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03⅞- .04⅛
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk..gal. .04⅛- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅛- .04⅛
Pennsylvania, 43 w.w., tanks, gal. .06¼- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[5] city, tubs.....100 lbs.12.50 -12.75
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs.12.50 -12.60
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.75 -13.00
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.12.60 -12.70
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Greeks, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cypress, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Spanish.....lb. .19 - .20
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .40 - .45
medium, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
select, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00

Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12¾- .13¼
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
gran., bbls.....lb. .13½- .14
powd., bbls.....lb. .13½- .14
Arsenate, bis., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11½- .12½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms..lb. .19 - .22
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.ob. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc., lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
dry, 97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Sterate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07¾- —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers. lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers.....lb. .11¾- —
painters.....lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .37 - .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .31 - .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .42 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bdls., cs.....lb. No stocks
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

May ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1942

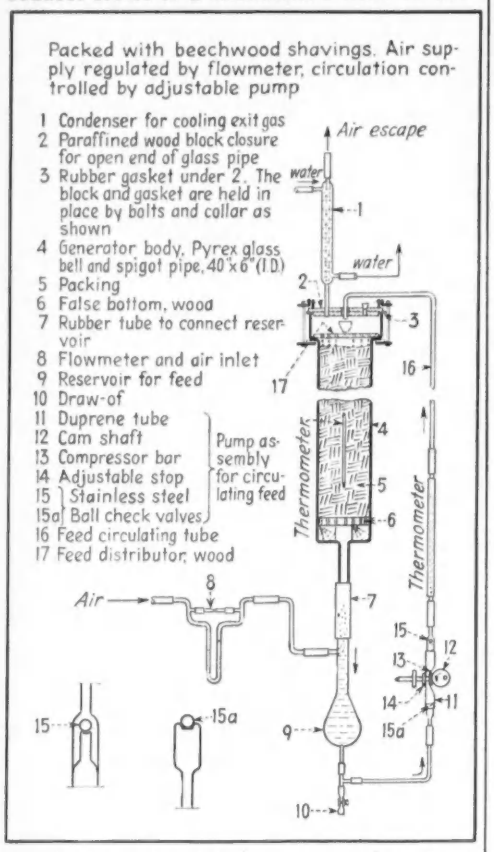
Novel Unit Devised To Provide Data on Vinegar Production

Laboratory Results Applicable To Full-Scale Manufacturing

The problem of applying laboratory results to full-scale manufacturing processes in the production of vinegar has been solved by means of a novel experimental vinegar generator devised by Dr. F. M. Hildebrandt, of U.S.I.'s Development Laboratory.

While processes for the manufacture of vinegar from alcohol have been well-known for some time, control data have been obtained largely by empirical methods. The new experimental unit is believed to offer, for the first time, an adequate means for duplicating on a small scale the process which takes place in large-size generators.

The experimental unit consists of a vessel packed with beechwood shavings on which vinegar organisms are growing. An alcoholic feed is continuously circulated over these shavings. Air is introduced into the lower part of the generator and the vapors escape from the top through a condensing system which reduces losses to a minimum. Details of construction are shown in the accompanying diagram.


Packed with beechwood shavings. Air supply regulated by flowmeter, circulation controlled by adjustable pump
1 Condenser for cooling exit gas
2 Paraffined wood block closure for open end of glass pipe
3 Rubber gasket under 2. The block and gasket are held in place by bolts and collar as shown
4 Generator body, Pyrex glass bell and spigot pipe, 40 x 6" (I.D.)
5 Packing
6 False bottom, wood
7 Rubber tube to connect reservoir
8 Flowmeter and air inlet
9 Reservoir for feed
10 Draw-off
11 Duprene tube
12 Cam shaft
13 Compressor bar
14 Adjustable stop
15 Stainless steel
15a Ball check valves
Pump assembly for circulating feed
16 Feed circulating tube
17 Feed distributor, wood
Air escape
water
water
Thermometer
Thermometer
Air

Sketch of experimental vinegar generator, showing essential parts and flow of ingredients.

This apparatus provides control of the essential factors in the vinegar process. Air is regulated by means of a flowmeter (8). Temperature may be controlled by placing the entire unit in an incubator, and thermometers may

(*Continued on next page*)

Full Potentialities of Ethyl Acetoacetate Not Yet Explored

Known Chiefly as Dyestuff and Pharmaceutical Intermediate, U.S.I. Product Offers Many Other Fields for Investigation

While the commercial utility of ethyl acetoacetate has long since been established as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals, an examination of the properties of this U.S.I. product definitely suggests further fields for investigation. Up to the present time, the chief applications of ethyl acetoacetate have been in the production of yellow pigment dyestuffs, and of antipyrine and amidopyrine among the pharmaceuticals.

A brief consideration of the organic structure of ethyl acetoacetate, however, indicates potential applications far more extensive in scope than the present commercial uses.

In Chemical Synthesis

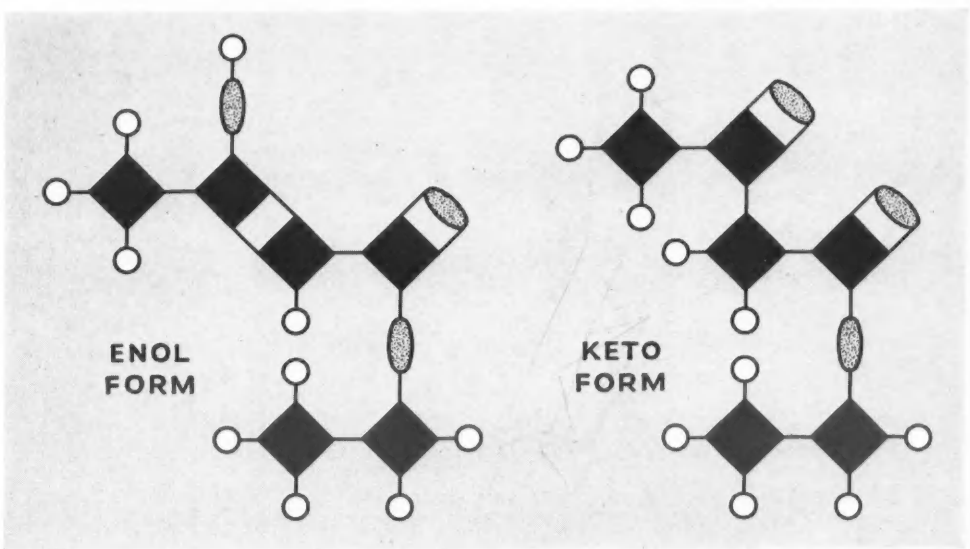
Two of the properties of ethyl acetoacetate are of special interest in organic synthesis. The first is the reactivity of the hydrogen on the carbon adjacent to the $-COOC_2H_5$ group. Hydrogen substitutions at this point lead to the introduction of groups such as halogen, metal, acyl, and alkyl radicals. Ammonia, aniline, urea, and many other compounds containing the $-NH_2$ group add with the elimination of water.

The second outstanding property of ethyl acetoacetate lies in the fact that the addition products just mentioned (particularly the amides) have a tendency to close into ring structures of the most varied types, giving, for example, substituted pyrroles, pyrazoles, pyrazolones, pyridines, isoxazoles, furane and coumarin derivatives.

U.S.I.'s development of processes for the production of ethyl acetoacetate on a tonnage scale has been a definite contribution to more extensive use of this chemical in many of its potential applications in organic synthesis.

In addition to applications of this type, there are other possible uses of ethyl acetoacetate that may merit further investigation. Because the product has become best known as an

(*Continued on next page*)



The chemical structure of ethyl acetoacetate shifts between the enol and keto forms. Both forms are shown in this diagram, in which hydrogen atoms are represented by circles, oxygen by ellipses, and carbon by squares. The square is used as the symbol for carbon, instead of the conventional tetrahedron, in the interests of simplicity and clarity in the diagrams.

U.S.I. Chemical News Marks 10th Anniversary

This issue of U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS marks the tenth anniversary of the initiation of an unusually helpful service to users of solvents, chemicals, and plasticizers in every branch of industry.

The first issue appeared in May, 1932, under the name of SOLVENT NEWS. The present name was adopted in May, 1940, to symbolize the growing diversity of U.S.I.'s activities and the broadening scope of the company's service to industry.

Throughout its ten years, U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS has consistently maintained the same policy — to provide useful information, in concise form, to the chemical-consuming industries. This policy will be continued without change in the future.

Study Potash Test Methods

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Studies conducted here on the determination of potash in fertilizer materials indicate that appreciably higher potash values are obtained when 95% ethanol is used in place of 80%. These studies may bear out the belief of many fertilizer chemists that the determinations carried out with official test procedures, using 80% ethanol, give low results for the potash values.

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May ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1942

Recovers Ethyl Chloride From Butane Mixtures by Treatment with Ethanol

BATON ROUGE, La. — Ethyl chloride can be readily extracted from mixtures with butane by using ethanol as a selective solvent.

This discovery, made by an inventor here who has received a patent on the process, is expected to be of particular importance in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead. This compound is formed by treating a sodium lead alloy with an excess of ethyl chloride. In the past, this excess has been difficult to recover, because a side reaction results in the production of butane, which forms an azeotropic mixture with ethyl chloride.

A large portion of the ethyl chloride can be recovered by treating the butane mixtures with ethanol, which acts as a selective solvent having preferential selectivity for the ethyl chloride. Best results are obtained with aqueous solutions of ethanol, containing about 30% water, which is reported to give complete recovery of the ethyl chloride.

Novel Vinegar Generator

(*Continued from previous page*)

be placed inside the body of the chips, against the glass wall, so that readings of inside temperature may be taken.

The alcoholic feed is controlled by a special cam-driven pump, which is one of the most interesting features of the unit. The pump must be acid-proof and must deliver small quantities of circulating fluid continuously over long periods of time. In the design finally adopted, the pump is operated by a cam (12). The pump body consists of a length of gum rubber tubing (11), with check valves at top and bottom (15 and 15a). These valves consist of stainless steel balls in glass bodies.

In operation, the tube is compressed by means of a bar (13) actuated by the cam (12). When the tube is compressed, liquid is forced up through the upper check valve. When the pressure is released, fresh liquid passes into the pump through the lower check valve. An adjustable stop (14) controls the amount of liquid pumped at each stroke.

With a battery of such generators, it is possible to obtain comparative results by varying the different factors involved. Studies can be made of the results with different types of alcohol as the feed, with different rates of pour, or with various nutrients.

Sterols Easily Extracted With Acetone as Solvent

CHICAGO, Ill. — An entirely new approach to the problem of recovering sterols from oil-bearing seeds or from tall oil is suggested in a patent granted to inventors here and at Maywood. Basic factor in the new process is the use of a water-miscible ketone, such as acetone, in place of the water-immiscible solvents previously employed.

When acetone is used in the extraction step, only the sterols are extracted and the undesirable gummy materials are left behind, the inventors claim.

Ethyl Acetoacetate

(*Continued from previous page*)

intermediate, its utility as a solvent may not have received the attention which it deserves. It is true that ethyl acetoacetate has been suggested as a nitrocellulose solvent in compositions for the decoration of glassware, leather, and metallic articles. However, in applications of this type, it is not certain that the advantages of ethyl acetoacetate over other nitrocellulose solvents are sufficient to justify its widespread use.

A more interesting field of study would seem to lie in selective solvent applications. It has been previously reported, for example, that ethyl acetoacetate has been found useful in separating the unsaturated components of fish oils from the undesirable "break" and color components. (See U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS, December, 1940.) Examination of the solvent properties of ethyl acetoacetate may suggest other applications along these lines.

During World War I, ethyl acetoacetate was used to some extent as a plasticizer in cellulose acetate dopes, and this aspect may also repay further study.

U.S.I. will gladly discuss potential applications of ethyl acetoacetate.

New Book on Natural Resins

With natural resins now a center of interest, the publication of a new and authoritative text on the subject is particularly timely. "The Technology of Natural Resins," by C. L. Mantell, Director, Netherlands Indies Laboratories, C. W. Kopf, J. L. Curtis, and E. M. Rogers, is a valuable compilation of the results of years of laboratory research and industrial activity. Publisher is John Wiley & Sons.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Toluol substitutes are said to be available in a number of different grades for such applications as printing ink, nitrocellulose lacquers, wax polishes, dry cleaning, and other applications. **(No. 570)**

U S I

A new fish oil is said to be particularly useful in the leather and metal trades. Maker says that product has less than 0.1% free fatty acids and saponifcation number of 163. Oil can be blown and used as a substitute for other blown oils now restricted, while in the metal trades it can be substituted for whale and sperm oil. **(No. 571)**

U S I

Accurate discharge from pipettes is provided by a new device, according to the maker. Device consists of a soft rubber bulb equipped with a valve at upper end and a soft bushing at bottom, for application on upper end of pipette. Bulb is held in hard rubber frame. Valve is said to limit suction, releasing liquid in desired quantities when finger pressure is applied on operating button. **(No. 572)**

U S I

A lanolin substitute is reported to be suitable for many industrial applications, and to be available for civilian purposes. Typical applications are said to include seals for water-carrying lines, dressing and finishing of leather, protective coatings for metals, and applications as a grease or lubricant. **(No. 573)**

U S I

A new paint is described as being formulated specifically to resist corrosion under the action of high steam pressures in the presence of sulfurous fumes and acids. Chief application is said to be the coating of interior surfaces of rubber vulcanizers to prevent corrosive attack. **(No. 574)**

U S I

Cement-asbestos pipe, manufactured by a new process, is said to be characterized by high density, great strength, and resistance to a wide variety of mildly corrosive solutions. For more severe service, the pipe can be supplied with coatings or linings that offer protection under highly corrosive conditions, according to the maker. **(No. 575)**

U S I

A heat exchanger for heating or cooling liquids and viscous materials is said to permit mixing, emulsifying, or aerating simultaneously with the heat exchange process. Design is reported to result in rapid heating or cooling. **(No. 576)**

U S I

A new liquid plastic is applied like paint to steel, concrete, wood, and other surfaces, and dries to form a tough, impermeable, dielectric film with high resistance to attack by acids or alkalis, it is reported. **(No. 577)**

U S I

A new feed water treatment makes use of an organic colloidal material, which is employed in conjunction with inorganic materials, such as phosphates or alkalis. It is reported that results obtained have advantages over those obtainable with inorganic materials alone. **(No. 578)**

U S I

A new wetting agent is recommended by the maker for use in conjunction with all types of alkaline metal cleaners **(No. 579)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — CHEMICALS, INDUSTRIAL, ANTI-, USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY, SOLVENTS, ALCOHOLS, FREEZE — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*Solox D-I De-icing Fluid

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Butyl Oxalate
Ethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Amyl Phthalate
Butyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
*Vacatone

*Registered Trade Mark

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Nowala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium)

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price.
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, divd. gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price.
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, divd. gal. No price.
dms. .....gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70%, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
95%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
97%, cns..... lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.15
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed meal, bulk.....ton.30.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .06¼- —
divd. other points.....lb. .0790- —
5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .06¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .00¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .00¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Livermort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dms., bls.....lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls.....lb. No stocks
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 9.50 Nom.

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Siauw, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls. wks..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .06½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¾- —
kgs .....lb. .10½- —
Other points.....lb. .06 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md. c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including divd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., divd..lb. .18 - —
flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l. ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Hydroxide, mod., 200-lb. bbls. lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .83 - .85
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Stearate, bbls., ctns., 1 ton..lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).

Magnesium, trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., divd., N. Y.....ton.83.00 -88.00
dead-burned, dom.,[2] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -26.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .65
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.24
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .19 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .13 - .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .10½ Nom.
single, bbls., works.....lb. .11½ Nom.
fertilizer, 65%, MnSo., bgs., c.l., divd. rail stations in Southern freight territory .....ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. or Cincinnati .....ton.66.50 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .84 - .86
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .63
Chilean .....lb. .55 - .56
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.00 -14.25
synthetic, USP, cs..... lb. No prices
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots. .....lb. 3.10 - 3.25

SPOT DELIVERIES

White
Calcined Magnesite

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Mag. Carb.—Methylcyclohex

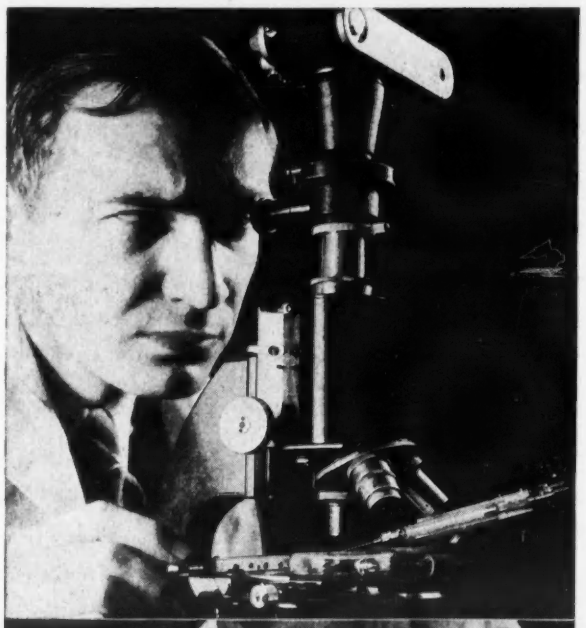
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.00	—
25-lb. lots	lb.	3.10	—
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs	lb.	1.44	—
25 lbs	lb.	1.46	—
50%, pails, 50 lbs	lb.	2.09	—
25 lbs	lb.	2.11	—
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).			
Bichloride[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate,[3] 5-lb. bots	lb.	3.02	—
100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	2.89	—
25-lb. jars	lb.	2.91	—
Chloride[3] (see Calomel).			
Cyanide,[3] cryst	lb.	4.00	4.05
powd.	lb.	4.00	4.05
Iodide,[3] red, NF, 5-lb. bots	lb.	4.66	4.71
100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	4.60	—
yellow, 5-lb. bots	lb.	4.76	4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.70	—
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).			
Oxide,[3] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.38	—
red,[3] NF (see Red precipitate).			
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns	lb.	1.98	—
25-lb. fib. dms	lb.	1.86	1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	2.50	—
composition, 5½x5½ in	pkg.	3.00	—
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	15.00	—
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in	pkg.	3.00	—
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls	lb.	1.05	1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs	lb.	.65	—
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs	lb.	.70	—
Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks	gal.	.50	—
dms., c.l.	gal.	.66	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.76	—
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 8c. per gal. higher.			
Natural[1,5,6], pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1	gal.	.50	—
Zone 2	gal.	.52	—
Zone 3	gal.	.54	—
Zone 4	gal.	.54½	—
dms., c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.55½	—
Zone 2	gal.	.57½	—
Zone 3	gal.	.59½	—
Zone 4	gal.	.61½	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.58½	—
Zone 2	gal.	.75½	—
Zone 3	gal.	.62½	—
Zone 4	gal.	.75½	—
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Synthetic,[2,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.34½	—
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.44½	—
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38½	—
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.40½	—
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.37	—
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.36½	—
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A.	gal.	.41	—
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.52½	—
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.28	—
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.30	—
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.32	—
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.32½	—
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.10½	.12
W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.11½	.13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.11	.14
W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.12	.13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½	—
W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.10½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08	.09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.07¼	.11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.07½	.10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.06	—
W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.07	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.29½	—
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks	gal.	.75	—
dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.81	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.86	—
Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.			
Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1	gal.	.43	—
Zone 2	gal.	.44½	—
Zone 3	gal.	.45½	—
Zone 4	gal.	.45½	—
dms., c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.51	—
Zone 3	gal.	.53½	—
Zone 4	gal.	.54½	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.54½	—
Zone 2	gal.	.57	—
Zone 3	gal.	.58	—
Zone 4	gal.	.59½	—
Alcohol (see Methanol).			
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	2.20	—
25-lb. lots., bots	lb.	2.35	—
Bromide, cns	lb.	.75	.80
cyls.	lb.	.65	.75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs	lb.	1.10	1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders	lb.	.32	—
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.36	—
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers	lb.	.36	—
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.40	—
Methyl, chloride, refrigeration, tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers	lb.	.31	—
service men and consumers	lb.	.35	—

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c per pound higher than above prices.

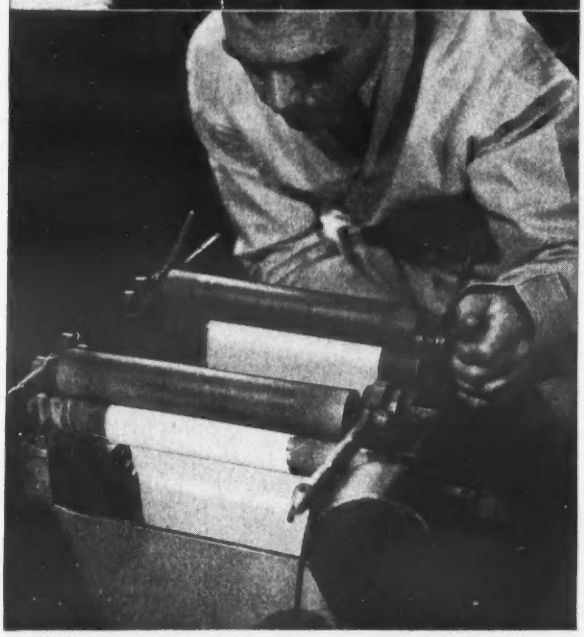
Methyl, cinnamate, bls	lb.	1.50	4.00
Formate, dms	lb.	.89	—
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.00	4.15
Salicylate, dms	lb.	.35	.37
cns.	lb.	.37	.40
Molybdated[2] violet toner, bbls.,	lb.	.35	—
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
smaller containers, same basis.	lb.	.28	—
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50	—
100 to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.55	—
1 to 99 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.23	—
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	2.00	—
cns., 5 lbs	lb.	2.35	—
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	.18	.22
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08	—
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works	lb.	.60	—
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns.	lb.	3.00	3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee	ton.	9.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	11.00	—
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis	ton.	11.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	13.00	—
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis	ton.	12.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	14.00	—
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis	ton.	15.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	17.00	—
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis	ton.	17.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	19.50	—
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l.	ton.	30.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs	ton.	40.00	—
1,000 lbs	lb.	.02	—
500 lbs	lb.	.02½	—
100 lbs	lb.	.03	—
refined, c.l.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs	ton.	30.00	—
paint, c.l.	ton.	55.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs	ton.	65.00	—
white, No. 1 quality, c.l.	ton.	35.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs	ton.	45.00	—
1,000 lbs	lb.	.02½	—
500 lbs	lb.	.03	—
Mica, dry grd., roofing, c.l.	ton.	29.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs	ton.	39.00	—
paint, c.l.	ton.	60.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs	ton.	70.00	—
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05	—
paper, wall or coated, c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05	—
rubber, c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
biotite, c.l.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼	—

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E., and in less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are 4c. per lb. higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	.16
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	.16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25½	.26½
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	.27½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.03½	.04
early fortune, bgs.	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
hulled, bgs.	lb.	.07	.07½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).			
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports	gal.	.16	.17
f.o.b. Gulf ports	gal.	.16	.20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).			



(*Left*) **ON WAR FRONT OR HOME FRONT,** the Technical Service partment of Cyanamid's Calco Chemical Division offers invalu assistance in the dyeing of textiles. On government contracts, C can give detailed specifications on color formulas, equipment procedure. For civilian goods, Calco can advise on satisfa substitute dyestuffs and finishing agents. Intensive researc being carried on in Calco's laboratories for the solution of current problems—and for the development of better dye and finishing agents for future needs. Typical scenes at Calco (above) color photomicrography applied to the dyeing of a fiber of wool by a droplet of dye; (below) padder and jig i Application Laboratory, duplicating methods used in dye

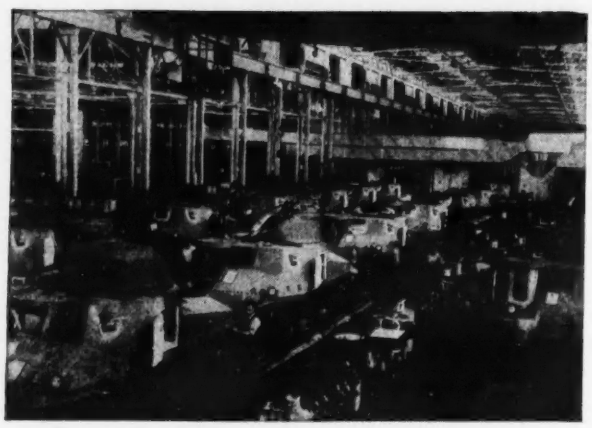


(*Below*) **SHARKS HOLD NO TERRORS** for chemical research wo who have found ways to convert this age-old enemy of ma a beneficent friend. Secret of this strange about-face lies i shark's liver, which has been discovered to contain Vita in a higher concentration than any other known substance, is especially significant in view of the fact that a shark's accounts for one-fourth of his total weight. This new sou Vitamin A is expected to supplement other known sources, helping to meet the exceptionally high demand for vitamins sary to maintain high standards of physical fitness both a the armed forces and among civilians.

Molybdenum metal, [illegible] powd.	lb.	2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works	lb.	.95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works	lb.	.80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., wks.	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., wks.	lb.	.48 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.25 - —
tanks	lb.	.23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
smaller cns.	lb.	.09 - .09
Monoethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).		
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.	oz.	8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots.	oz.	9.00 - —
25-oz. cans	lb.	8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c., works	lb.	.67 - —
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75 - —
Mullein leaves, cans	lb.	.12 - .13
flowers, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 2.10
Musk nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz.	37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.00 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	4.10 - —
1 lb.	lb.	4.45 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	4.15 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	4.25 - —
1 lb.	lb.	4.60 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.40 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	1.50 - —
1 lb.	lb.	1.80 - —
Musk root, bls.	lb.	2.45 - 2.50
Mustard seed, California, brown,	lb.	.17 - .17½
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.08½- .09
Chinese, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.06¾- .07¼
Roumanian, yellow	lb.	.13½- .14
Washington, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .07½
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls.	lb.	No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.	lb.	No prices
powdered, bbls.	lb.	No prices

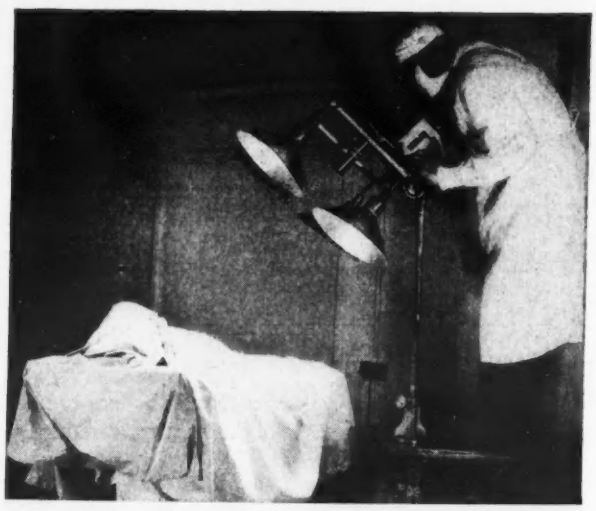
N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).		
Solvent (see S).		
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works	lb.	.08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis	lb.	.08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis	lb.	.08½- —
(12 oz.), same basis	pkg.	.07 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)		
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.33 - .33½
Chloride,[6] bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.	lb.	1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.	lb.	1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.	lb.	.35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.	lb.	.13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	703 - —
10-lb. tins	lb.	.86¼- —
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .16½
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.08 - -
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 - —
tanks	lb.	.07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks.	lb.	.28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works	lb.	29 - -



(*Above*) **WHOLE NEW FIELDS OF CHEMICAL RESEARCH** may be opened by studies of the potentialities of liquefied sulphur dioxide. While the gaseous form of this compound has been extensively used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, its applications in the liquid state have not yet been fully exploited. Studies conducted by Drs. J. Russell Bright and Joseph J. Jasper at Wayne University indicate that the liquefied form offers possibilities as a solvent, and that many new sulphur dioxide addition products can be prepared. Photo shows Dr. Bright (standing) and Dr. Jasper with apparatus used for purification of such products and also for measuring density, surface tension, and viscosity of purified product. Cyanamid's Calco Chemical Division is a major supplier of SO_2.

(*Above*) **TANKS ROLL OFF THE FINISHING LINE** at one of the country's tank plants, ready to take their part in the nation's Victory program. Modern high-speed finishing techniques which keep tanks moving without delay through the last production stage are aided in many cases by Cyanamid's developments. Among the newest of these is the development of the MELMAC** Resins, especially desirable in finishes that combine high speed with excellent resistance to scratching and to the effects of heat, water, and exposure to weather. Other Cyanamid products for the manufacture of finishes characterized by high speed and durability are the REZYL**, PHENAC*, TEGLAC**, and BEETLE** Resins, each offering specific advantages in particular applications.



(*Above*) **OXALIC ACID FROM SAWDUST** is an achievement of chemical research in converting waste materials into vitally needed products. Developed by Dr. D. F. Othmer, shown indicating flow-sheet, and his associates at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, the process requires, in addition to the sawdust, only such staple chemicals as lye, lime, and sulphuric acid. The sawdust is fused with the lye and the resultant mass treated with the lime and acid. The yield is 112 pounds of oxalic acid from 100 pounds of sawdust; in addition, 20 pounds of acetic acid, 4 pounds of formic acid, and 6 pounds of wood alcohol are obtained. These by-products reduce effective cost of producing the oxalic acid.

(*Above*) **SURGERY TURNS TO TECHNICOLOR** for a permanent record of unusual operations that can be used for instruction. At The Brady Urological Institute of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University, Mr. William P. Didusch employs a technique of color filming in which differences between muscle, tissue, fat, and body fluids are clearly distinguishable. Film is edited to produce an apparently continuous picture, though all routine procedures are eliminated. As color filming techniques enter new fields of usefulness, REDSOL* Crystals (potassium sodium ferricyanide), developed by Cyanamid, offer a more stable, more uniform material for processing color film than the formerly imported red prussiate of potash.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation
A Unit of American Cyanamid Company
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK, N. Y.
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works	lb.	.26 - —
5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works	lb.	.25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works	lb.	.29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis.	dlvd. unit-ton.	3.00 - —
Chemical, Ill.	unit-ton.	3.00 - —
f.o.b. E. coast prod., points	unit-ton.	3.35 - —
Nitromethane, l.c.l., dms., wks.	lb.	.25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Nitropropane I, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
II, same basis	lb.	.25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., oz.	lb.	No price
Chinese, whole	lb.	.43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).		
Nutmegs, E.I., 80s, bgs., cs.	lb.	.75 - .80
110s, bgs., cs.	lb.	.65 - .70
small grinding, bgs.	lb.	.55 - .57
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.50 - .52
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.08 - .09
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.03½ Nom.
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.03¾ Nom.
tanks	lb.	.02 Nom.
Ocher (see Yellow).		
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. 3,	gal.	.15½- —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals., G.3	gal.	.55 - —
tanks, G.3	gal.	.13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)		
natural, USP, bots.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns.	lb.	2.65 - 2.75
Amber, crude, cns.	lb.	No stocks
ref'd, cns.	lb.	.52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.	lb.	150.00 Nom.
seed, bots.	lb.	150.00 Nom.
Anilin (see A).		
Anise, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
Apricot, kernels, cns.	lb.	.45 - .45
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.25
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 2.35
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns.	lb.	1.85 - 2.45
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers	lb.	32.00 -35.00
Brazilian, cns.	lb.	10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).		
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	No prices
rect'fd., cns.	lb.	No prices
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	5.75 - 6.00
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).		
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65 - .75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).		
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	2.50 - 2.60
USP IX, cns.	lb.	2.60 - 2.70
USP X, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Calamus, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns.	lb.	.45 - .46
dms.	lb.	No prices
white, cns.	lb.	No prices
dms.	lb.	No prices
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	18.00 -19.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	19.00 -20.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns.	lb.	3.85 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.	lb.	15.00 -16.00
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	25.00 -35.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	14.00 Nom.
Castor,[1,5] blown, one-way dms., c.l.	lb.	15¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.13¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
tanks	lb.	.13 - —
dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.1860- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1900- —
tanks	lb.	.1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾- —
tanks	lb.	.12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
Cedarleaf, U.S.P., cns.	lb.	1.65 - —
technical, cns.	lb.	1.10 - —
Cedarwood, Southern, dms.	lb.	.95 - 1.00
Celery, bots.	lb.	30.00 -35.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.68 - —
Chinawood,[5] dms.	lb.	.40¼ Nom.
tanks	lb.	.3885 Nom.
Cinnamon, bark, bots.	lb.	11.00 -32.00
leaf, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	2.05 - 2.10
dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.05
Java, cns., dms.	lb.	2.75 - 3.00
Clove, makers, USP, cns.	lb.	1.85 - 2.10
dms.	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[5] Manila, crude, tanks,	lb.	No prices
edible, 76°, ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.	gal.	.85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls., or dms.	bbl.	80.00 -88.00
	lb.	30.00 -35.00
Coriander, bots.	lb.	.12¾ Nom.
Corn,[5] crude, tanks, works	lb.	.15½ Nom.
refd., bbls.	lb.	.16¾- —
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls.	lb.	.17 - —
salad, bbls.		
Creosote (see C).		
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Cubeb, USP, cns.	lb.	7.50 - 7.75

Oil, Crude—Oil, White

Oil, crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots....lb.10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Diliseed, bots....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
weed, bots....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Dip (D).
Erigeron, cns....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Eucalyptus, cns....lb. .98 - 1.03
dms....lb. .95 - 1.00
Fennel, sweet, cns....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb.30.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns....lb.30.00 Nom.
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns....lb. 1.65 - 2.65
Grapeseed, dom., dms....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots....lb.20.00 -21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Halibut[6] liver, ref., dms...gal.73.00 Nom.
Hemlock, cns....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Juniper berry, cns....lb.12.00 -13.00
wood, tech., cns....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms...lb. 1.50 Nom.
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls....lb. .14⅝- —
2, bbls....lb. .14½- —
extra, bbls....lb. .15¼- —
1, bbls....lb. .14⅝- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls....lb. .15⅝- —
Oil, laurel, bots....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs....lb. No stocks
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. No prices
garden, cns....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 4.35
dms. .... 4.15 - 4.25
Lemon, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Terpeneless, Type 1....lb.11.75 -15.00
Type 2....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 4.40 - 4.50
Lime, dist., cns....lb.13.00 -14.00
expressed, cns....lb.16.00 -17.00
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.. ...lb. .1390- .1410
l.c.l., 10 to 69....lb. .1410- .1430
5 to 9....lb. .1450- —
less than 5....lb. .1470- —
tanks ....lb. .1300- .1320
boiled linseed oil .004 cent over raw
Lovage, extra fine, bots....lb.85.00 - —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks. gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Oil, lubricating, at ref., ex tax, Pennsylvania,[2] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks. gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.gal. .31 - .38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cns., dms....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[3] crude, tanks, Balto. gal. .0660 Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks ....lb. .1060-.1080
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
dist., natural, bots....lb. 9.50 -10.00
expressed, tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles..lb. .15 - —
Neatsfoot,[6] 20° c.l., bbls....lb. .23¾ Nom.
extra, bbls....lb. .14⅞ Nom.
prime, bbls....lb. .15¼ Nom.
pure, bbls....lb. .19¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots....lb.300.00 Nom.
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Oiticica,[5] liquid, dms....lb. .25¼ Nom.
tanks ....lb. .25 Nom.
solid, dms....lb. .24¼ Nom.
Oleo, 1[6] bbls....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls....lb. .13 - —
Oil, olibanum, bots....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive,[5] denat., dms....gal. 4.40 Nom.
edible, Calif., dms....gal. 5.00 - 5.50
imported, dms....gal. 5.50 Nom.
foots, dms....lb. .19½ Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. ....lb. No prices
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. ....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. ....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Florida, cns....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indies, cns....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless ....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, cs....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Palm,[6] Niger, dms....lb. .0902 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind., refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Peanut,[6] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 Nom.
refd., edible, bbls....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns....lb. No stocks
import, cns....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[5] dms....lb. .2460- —
tanks ....lb. .2380- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 1.85 - 1.90
dms. ....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Pimento berry, cns....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
leaf, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Pine, dest., dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports..gal. .74 - —
steam-dist., dms....gal. 1.20 Nom.
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts ....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind....gal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence, gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal....gal. .23 - —
Rapeseed,[6] tax incl., dms...lb. .15½ Nom.
tax not incl., tanks....lb. .10 Nom.
blown, dms....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[5] dms., dlvd....lb. .1330-.1430
tanks, dlvd....lb. .1245- —
Rose, synth., bots....lb. 4.00 -60.00
natural, coppers....oz.25.00 -30.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
dms. ....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots....lb. No stocks.
Sage, cns....lb. No stocks
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 6.90 - 7.00
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .65¼ Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks ....lb. .1060-.1080
Sassafras, artif., cns....lb. No prices
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Savin, cns....lb.22.00 Nom.
Savory, cns....lb. No stocks
Shark[6] liver, crude, dms., million vitamin units. No prices
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns....lb. 8.50 -10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .13 Nom.
tanks ....lb. .12½ Nom.
refd., dms....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks ....lb. .13½ Nom.
Spearmint, dms....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1301- —
45°, dms....lb. .1278- —
natural, dms....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Sweet, birch, North, cns....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
South, cns....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .05¼- —
tanks, works....lb. .04¼- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls....lb. .14¼- —
tanks ....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. cities..gal. .33 - —
E. ports, c.l....gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities....gal. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd, E. cities..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[6] crude, dms....lb. No prices
refined, dms....lb. No prices
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, cns....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
white, cns ....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).
Ti Tree, cns....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Turkey, red (see castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns....gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots....lb.52.00 -55.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., cont., dlvd., 100 gal..gal.10.00 - —
dms., 50 gal....gal.11.50 - —
dms., 25 gal....gal.12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal....gal.13.50 - —
dms., 5 gal....gal.14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal....gal.15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50/60 vis., returnable dms., c.l..gal. .39 - .41
l.c.l. ....gal. .48 - .49
65/75 vis., c.l....gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l. ....gal. .49 - .50
75/85 vis., c.l....gal. .41 - —
80/90 vis., c.l....gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .52 - —
95/105 vis., c.l....gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .52 - —
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l....gal. .45 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .54 - —
85/95 vis., c.l....gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .52 - .54

STAMP OF APPROVAL

THERE is one stamp of approval that means something in this business and that is the approval of the buying public.

TO give your best and merit this stamp of approval (and the consumer patronage that goes with it) you must deliver a high quality, uniformly satisfying product.

USING our dependable quality, fairly priced raw materials is one of the most certain ways of achieving this.

For Rose Odors
BUTYL PHENYL ACETATE
Excellent in Rose Odors and Floral Odors generally.
Has fruity, floral characteristics and is very stable.
Economical to use and there still is an ample supply.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, white, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., USP, 95/105 vis., c.l..gal. .47½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .56½- —
125/135 vis., c.l.....gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l. .....gal. .63 - —
140/150 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .69 - —
145/155 vis., c.l.....gal. .56 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .65 - —
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .70½- —
180/190 vis., c.l.....gal. .59½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .68½- —
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .64½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .73½- —
205/215 vis., c.l.....gal. .64 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .73 - —
310/320 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .81 - —
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - .73
l.c.l. .....gal. .81 - .82
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .73 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .82 - —
340/350 vis., c.l.....gal. .74 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .83 - —
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 6.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns. lb. No stocks
Manila, bots.....lb. No stocks
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore and Wash ...lb. .12¼- —
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash..lb. 12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock.....lb. No prices
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .3135- —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Orris root, whole .....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.95 - 2.10
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloranilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[7] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenezene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2..lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.75 -4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .35 Nom.
Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .47 - .48
good, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .52 - .53
medium, cs.....lb. .51 - .52
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms, c.l.lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery..lb. .04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¼- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½- —
128-130 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05½- —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .05 - —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
125-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —
135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0765- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0810- —
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis..lb. .0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .10½- —

Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., 1c to 10 points per lb. higrer; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.

Paraformaldehyde,[2,8] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C..lc. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Pettitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls. dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .08½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .06¾- .06⅝
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1207 Nom.
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .11½ Nom.
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1207-.1220
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
Japan, Hontaka.....lb. .44 - .45
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Sierre Leone, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .70 - .75
import, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Perchlorethylene, Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City.; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points...lb. .09 - —
Petrolatum, tech., green, dark, c.l..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
red, veterinary, c.l.....lb. .03¾- .03½
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- .04⅝
USP, amber, c.l.....lb. .03½- .03⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- .04⅝
Petrolatum, USP, amber, extra, c.l..lb. .03¾- .03⅞
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- .04⅞
blonde, c.l.....lb. .04¼- .04⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- .05⅝
white, cream, c.l.....lb. .05 - .05⅛
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06⅝
lily, c.l.....lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .07¼
snow, c.l.....lb. .06½- .06⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08⅛
soft, c.l.....lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
l.c.l. .....lb. .06⅜- .07⅛
super, c.l.....lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11⅛- —
yellow, soft, c.l.....lb. .03½- .03⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- .04⅝

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N.Y. for material packed in returnable drums.

Petroleum, crude,[2] bulk, at wells—
Arkansas, Smackover, heavy .....bbl. .83 - —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below.....bbl. .80 - —
30-30.9 and above....bbl. 1.23 - —
Illinois basin.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Louisiana, Tepetate....bbl. 1.18 - —
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below..bbl. .85 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.25 - —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany .....bbl. 3.00 - —
Buckeye lines.....bbl. 2.55 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.31 - —
N.Y. Transit lines...bbl. 3.00 - —
Petroleum, bulk, crude, at wells—
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.59 - —
S.W. Penn Lines..bbl. 2.65 - —
Lower district in National Transit lines.....bbl. 2.88 - 2.93
Texas, Conroe.....bbl. 1.43 - —
East .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below.....bbl. 1.06 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.48 - —
Pecos County.....bbl. .95 - —
West (and Lea County, N.M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below.....bbl. .70 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.

Lacquer diluent, at refinery—
California, 100 l.b.h., 200 e.p., tankes, dlvd., Los Angeles gal. .11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —

Oil, White—Pet. Mineral Spts.

Petroleum, ether, East Coast, N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks. gal. .07⅞- .08⅝
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅜- .08¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10⅛- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .13 - —
100 gals. or more.....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —

PROTECTION AGAINST PROFIT LEAKS

Many a manufacturer, after adopting Bemis Waterproof Bags, has found the answer to costly, annoying profit leaks. Replacements and allowances for loss of quality and quantity in transit and storage—loss of customers through dissatisfaction—these and many other profit leaks have been overcome by shipping in Bemis Waterproof Bags.

These Bemis shipping containers can be made to keep moisture in and dampness out—retain desirable aromas and repel objectionable odors—shut out dust and dirt—resist acids and grease. And the strength and toughness of Bemis Waterproof Bags provide extra protection against rough handling.

WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO. • BROOKLYN, N. Y.

INSIDE NEWS

MAY PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1942

National's Research Department Goes Into The Field

One of the several Divisions of National's Research Department is the Research Field Service.

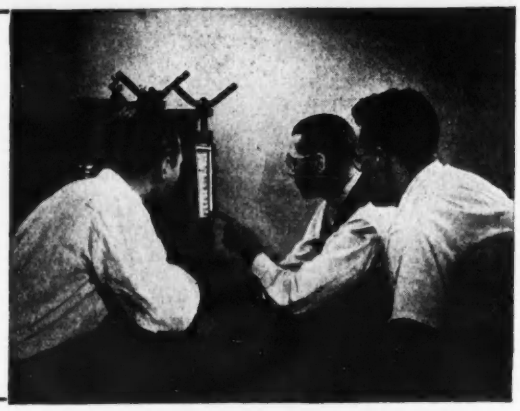
The Headquarters of the Research Department at Baltimore has complete bacteriological, chemical, experimental canning and testing laboratories. The Research Field Service Division to which the bacteriological laboratory is attached is the Division whose trained field men convey to the canners, through personal visits, the information gathered from the results of research and developments of the laboratories. Through such visits the results of Research can be practically applied in the canning plants.

The men in National's Research Field Service work have had college training in chemistry and bacteriology. These two sciences cover the broad fundamentals of the canning process and therefore serve as the best background possible.

To crystallize the knowledge obtained in their university training, further instruction is given in all phases of canning procedures as well as instruction to acquaint the men with all the various types of equipment used in canneries.

The accompanying photograph illustrates future field men receiving instruction in one of the most important phases of their work. Usually, after being filled and sealed, cans of foods must be processed (sterilized) properly in one of the various types of retorts. Realizing the vital importance of this phase of the canning process, special emphasis is placed on the study of retorts and their operation in the training of National's Research Field Service Men. This and other phases of their course of training are carefully covered so that these field men can give the canners practical advice when called upon. By virtue of their complete training, they are ready to help canners prevent unnecessary spoilage in their plants. Through this service, not only essential food supplies, but tin cans as well, will be conserved in a year when our country is bending every effort to obtain maximum production. "RESEARCH IS ORGANIZED THINKING." (121)

Future Field Service Men receiving instruction in retort operation and heat penetration.



Instrument Sterilization With Glycerine

Doctors, nurses, veterinarians, laboratory technicians and others who work with instruments that require thorough sterilization will be interested in an inexpensive glycerine-containing solution for this purpose. The solution consists of a 2 percent compound cresol solution and 5 percent glycerine in a mixture of equal parts of water and alcohol.

This preparation has proven highly effective for the sterilization of instruments. It is stated all pathogenic bacteria are killed in one minute or slightly longer. This mixture is less expensive than commercial preparations used for routine sterilization. Moreover, the solution is said to prevent rusting. (123)

Promising Varieties of Cherries

Twelve varieties of sweet cherries have been tested and recommended as worthy of trial by a New York State fruit testing association. Three of these new varieties were originated at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Of these three, Seneca has probably attracted most attention because of its earliness. It ripens fully two weeks ahead of Black Tartarian, the standard early sweet cherry, and is described as having a rich, sweet flavor and purple black juicy, melting flesh. The tree is vigorous, healthy and productive.

The two other varieties developed at Geneva are Gil Peck and Sodus, these being obtained from the same cross. The Gil Peck is a large, purplish-black cherry similar to Giant and as good in quality as that variety. It is a mid-season variety, ripening a little later than Schmidt. Sodus is a light-colored, firm-fleshed sort, and is rated as the best of the light-colored seedlings thus far produced from the station grounds. It is an early mid-season variety.

The other varieties believed worthy of trial are Early Rivers, Emperor Francis, Giant, Geant d'Hedelfingen, Lyons, Noir de Guben, Schrecken Bigarreau, Victor and Vernon. (122)

New Food Standards

Four additional tentative standards for food products have been issued recently by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. These include AMS Standards for canned fruits for salads, canned pears, canned orange juice and processed raisins.

These standards are intended to serve as a convenient basis of sale in wholesale transactions and as a basis for determining loan values on hypothecated stocks. They will also form the basis for the official grading service similar to that now available on fresh and canned fruits and vegetables and other processed foods. (124)

(Advertisement)

Pet. Min. Spts.—Phosphate Rock

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Lancaster, Pa..gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .10½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅛- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06⅝- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon, high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .21½- —
2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .14 - —
30, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .10½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅛- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
V.M. & P., tankwagon, Boston..gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .12 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M. & P., tankwagon, New York, gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .12½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .10½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅛- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09¼- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- —
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins.....lb. 4.20 - —
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract. lb. 4.00 - —

Phenol,[4] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs. lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.. lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots. lb. 4.55 - —
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77%-76%.....long ton. 5.00 - —
land pebble, 68%-66%.long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% .....long ton. 2.70 - —
72%-70% .....long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 4.00 - —

BY NATIONAL CAN

MAY PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1942

"Turpentine Belt" Replaces Japan As Camphor Source

For many years the United States has been Japan's largest customer for natural camphor —a product which that country obtains from the camphor trees of Formosa. In 1940, our imports of camphor aggregated more than one million pounds valued at $500,000.

For a good many years the United States has been producing synthetic camphor from turpentine, but now our supplies will come entirely from the chemical retort. We have plenty of raw materials. The area stretching from the Carolinas to Texas, known as the "Turpentine Belt," has supplied 60 percent of the world's total output of turpentine and rosin. To care for our increasing demands, the output this year will be increased 50 percent over that of 1941.

Naval stores (turpentine and camphor) are used in the manufacture of paints, paper, soap, varnish, printing ink, synthetic camphor, adhesives, plastics and chemicals. (125)

Canned or Home-Cooked Foods

While canned foods may in general be rated equal to home-cooked foods, canning has an advantage in obtaining field-fresh vegetables. This is particularly true in the case of perishable foods, since home-cooked vegetables are generally obtained from markets and may be several days old when cooked. Losses of mineral salts and carbohydrates are about the same in either case. To retain vitamin C in canning, an efficient heat exhaust, with minimum headspace left in the closed can, is important for prevention of loss by oxidation. But loss of both vitamin B_2 and C comes mainly through leaching. Therefore, retaining the liquid in which the vegetable is cooked is an important conservation measure whether in canning or in home-cooking. (126)

Something New In Georgia Peaches

Successful cultivation of a new type of peach in Georgia has been reported recently. It is a firm, yellow-fleshed clingstone peach, named Amber Gem. Experiments show it is of excellent quality for canning. Amber Gem also can be picked in August after peaches for the fresh market have been disposed of. The new peach originated in New Jersey, was transplanted and cultivated in Michigan and was then brought to Georgia.

Prior to Amber Gem's successful introduction into Georgia, little peach canning had been done in that state because Elberta, which constitutes the principal peach crop, is too soft for this purpose. (127)

War Won't Bar Iceland Trade Agreement

Negotiation of a trade agreement with Iceland will probably continue despite entry of the United States into the war. Tariff reductions may be made on dried and unsalted fish; prepared and preserved fish; pickled or salted fish; smoked or kippered fish; caviar and other fish roe; fish scrap and fish meal; cod and cod liver oil; herring oil; and certain other fishery products. (128)

Corn Ice Cream Wins Approval

Vegetable ice creams made by the dairy manufacturers division of a midwestern university were served recently to a men's luncheon group in Urbana, Illinois. Purpose of the new dessert course was to demonstrate what we can do if materials now commonly used become highly restricted or unobtainable. These ice creams were made with canned corn, canned peas, carrots, frozen spinach and canned spinach. Best liked was one made with corn; least popular, one made with peas. (129)

Army Looks to Meat Canners for New Foods

New canned meat products that the Army would welcome from commercial canners include a liver product, sterile canned hams, a new type of canned sausage, an improved roast beef, a product containing egg, and canned chicken or turkey with a much higher percentage of broth than the solid-packed product currently produced chiefly for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. The Quartermaster would also welcome sterile, canned whole milk without the overcooked taste of evaporated milk. Another desirable item is a spread for bread that can be used for expeditionary forces in hot climates. The Subsistence Research Laboratory of the Army has been asked to develop a special "Mountain Ration" suitable for use in extreme cold. Suggestions from canners will be gratefully received.

Already canners are working on a beef-and-noodles product, pork hash, corned pork and chopped ham, a concentrated soup stock or gravy, Hungarian goulash, cheese and bacon and cheese and ham. (130)

Technical Topics

LIQUID SUGAR, according to claims in a recently issued patent, can be protected against decomposition by the addition of acetaldehyde prior to storage. (131)

EGG MEATS are removed from the shell through a hollow needle to which a vacuum is applied in a method patented recently. (132)

RICE OIL—A substitute for olive oil is seen in purified rice oil, for which analytical constants are presented. (133)

TOMATO SEEDS have commercial value in Brazil. A drying oil has been extracted that is useful in the manufacture of varnish. Residue is used for animal feed and organic fertilizer. (134)

NEW QUININE PLANTATIONS in South America to replace our losses in Java will not be productive for ten years. (135)

TOOTH POWDERS are being promoted by English dentifrice manufacturers under wartime conditions. (136)

NEW INSECTICIDE—PHTHALONITRILE is a new insecticide, acting both as a stomach and contact poison on insects. In recent tests, the new chemical proved superior to derris. (137)

LECITHIN is an ingredient in a dry-shave lotion formula recently presented in a British pharmaceutical journal. Other ingredients were alcohol, witch hazel extract, perfume, and a wetting agent. Astringent in nature, the lotion was said to produce more satisfactory shaving by inducing the hairs of the face to straighten due to skin contraction. (138)

SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEET CORK—A new heat insulating material, developed by a British company for use in refrigerator linings as a substitute for sheet cork, utilizes peat as its basis. Laboratory tests have shown the new product to be equal to cork in thermal efficiency and in addition to be lighter in weight. (139)

For further information on any of these articles write to National Can Corp., 110 E. 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

(Advertisement)

Phosphate Rock—Pot., Muriate

Phosphate rock, Tenn., 68%-66°c.	long ton.	4.50	- —
70% min.	long ton.	5.00	- —
72% min.	long ton.	5.50	- —
75%-74%	long ton.	6.50	- —
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.			
Phosphorus, red, cs.	lb.	.40	- .44
yellow, dms.	lb.	.18	- .20
cases	lb.	.23	- .25
Oxychloride,[3] cyls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38	- .42
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton.	lb.	.35	- —
single, bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
kgs., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .09
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls.	oz.	4.00	- 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.	oz.	3.85	- 5.50
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .37
afloat, bgs.	lb.	.34	- .35
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00	- —
hardwood, 1-time dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron.	ton.	23.75	-24.00
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05	- .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pitch, pine, bbls.	bbl.	6.75	- 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Root bark, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.70	- .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.65	- .67
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.55	- .56
Potash abietate.	lb.	.08	- —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.31	- .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs.	lb.	.13	- .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs.	lb.	.19	- .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.	lb.	.19	- .21
Bichromate,[3,5] spots, c.l., works, lb.		.09¾	- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works.	lb.	.09¾	- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works.	lb.	.10	- —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27	- .31
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.28	- .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¾	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¾	- —
Potash, carbonate, liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.	lb.	.03½	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02¾	- —
USP, gran, bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14	- .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.21	- —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼	- —
c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03½	- .03¾
tanks	lb.	.02¾	- —
solid, 83-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
Chlorate,[3] cryst., kgs.	lb.	.11	Nom.
powd., kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Chromate,[3,5] bgs.	lb.	.24	- .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs.	lb.	.33½	- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.34½	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.35½	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½	- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dom., dms., works.	lb.	.55	- —
Cyanide, gold, 42% gold, bots., works.	oz.	14.20	-14.95
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.60	- 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 1.77
Potash, guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.75	- —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.32	- .34
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72	- —
25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	.75	- —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	8.45	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35	- —
Iodide, bots. or cns.	lb.	1.44	- 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports,	ton.	No prices	
Manure salt, dom., run-of-mine grade, bulk or ex vessel, ports.	unit-ton.	.60	- —
f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20	- .21
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports—	ton.	No prices	
Metabisulphite, kgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
Muriate, dom., min. 50%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.	unit-ton.	.56	- .58
60%, K_2O, same basis.	unit-ton.	.53½	- —

Pot. Muriate—Pot. Bicarbonate

Potash, muriate, import, min. 50% or 60%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..... unit-ton. No prices

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price named above.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30

Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports, ton. No prices

Perchlorate,[3] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11

Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21

Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. No prices
Yellow, spot, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19

Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —

Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs. lb. .07 - —

Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls..lb. .15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90%, K_2SO_4, ex vessel, ports..ton.36.25 - —
imp., min., 90%, bgs., ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports..ton. No prices

Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —

Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .35 - .65

Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, 40%, K_2SO_4, ex vessel, ports..ton 26.00 - —

Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms works...lb. .40 - .42

Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —

Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25

Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .28 - .29

Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns. lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —

Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03 - —

Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).

Pulsatil'a bus.....lb. 1.10 Nom.

Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100- 499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .04½- —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100- 599 lbs.....lb. .05 - —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100- 499 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
imp., Italian.....lb. No prices

Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18

Purple lake (see Red).

Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —

Pyrethrum flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .27 - .28
fine powd., 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .28 - .29

Pyridin, denaturing, dms.....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —

Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices

Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —

Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —

Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .07

Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —

Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11

Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18¼- —

Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark..flask.193.00 - —

Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.15

Quinidine,[5] NFV, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromine, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns...oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns.....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] cns., oz. .81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —

Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs., lb. .11½- .12

Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .85 - .90

Red,[2] alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —

Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.35 - —

Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).

Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —

Fire toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —

Iron oxide (see Red oxide).

Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —

Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .90 - —

Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —

Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28

Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25

Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —

Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —

Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —

Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —

Orange, Persian (see O).

Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —

Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —

Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices

Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).

Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs..lb. 4.15 - —

Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00

Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03¼- —

Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00

Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —

Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —

Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —

Grade 2, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —

Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —

Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40

Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —

Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - .40

quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15

Red dyes are listed under Dyes.

Red, precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —

Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —

Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —

USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —

Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.28 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Riboflavin .....gram. 1.05 - 1.15

Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —

Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —

Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
red, bls.....lb. 5.45 - 5.50

Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls.....lb. .21 - .22

Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock....
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.03 - —
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.29 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.46 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.67 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.76 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.96 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.11 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.11 - —

Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines.....ton.37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices

Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34

Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —

Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18

Safflower, bls.....lb. No prices

Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Spanish, tins.....lb. 39.00 - 40.00

Safrol, cns.....lb. .2.25 - 2.45
dms.....lb. No prices

Sage, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
ground, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .39 - .41

Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾

Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.75 - —

Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Salt rock, bgs., dlvd. N.Y..ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y...ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.16.00 Nom.

Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1- 9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons..... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.50 - —

Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00

Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
purified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .35 - .36

Savory, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10

Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08

Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —

Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —

Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —

Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —

Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95

Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .23 - .25
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25

Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
2, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
3 bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .15
Pods., bls.....lb. .13 - .16

Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

Shellac,[3] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .39 - .40*
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .40 - .41
Chicago .....lb. .40½- .41½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .45 - .46
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .45½- .46½
Chicago .....lb. .46¾- .47¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .48¾- .49¾

* To the above basic prices should be added 7c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Garnet, bags.....lb. .37 - .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, cs., lb. .39 - .40†
superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N.Y..lb. .32 - .33†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .35 - .36

T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N.Y. lb. .31 - .32†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .31½- .32½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .34½- .35½

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Add 21% to prices on all orange shellac to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 3-lb. cut, bbls..lb. 1.87 + .20‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.82½+ .20
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.78 + .20
white, 3-lb. cut, bbls....gal. 1.97 + .20
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.92½+ .20
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.88 + .20

‡ To the above prices should be added 20c. per gal. to cover higher costs resulting from marine and war risk insurance.
Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 400 mesh, c.l..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton.19.000 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.21.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.25.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99+%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton.18.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 - —

Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.

Silver, bullion.....oz. .35½- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal. oz. .35 - —

Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .34 - —

Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .26¾- —

Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34

Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .33

Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .67 - .68

Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16

Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -15.00

Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80

Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½

Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .23 - .24

Soapbark, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
cut, German, bls., bbls.....lb. No stocks
dom., bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16

Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07

Alginate, dms., bbls., works.. lb. .69 - .73

Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equald...100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald...100 lbs. 8.65 - —

Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½

Arsenate, dms., dealers., c.l works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾

Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08½- .09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l. works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 93° Meridian; Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —

USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —

Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —

USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y..100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y..100 lbs. 2.76 - —

Soda, bichromate,[2,5] spot, c.l., works..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .13
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs .....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
solut., 44 deg., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,5], spot, c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No prices
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .06¼- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.27
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.42
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.42
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .22 - .24
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.55
pea, less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.49 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. drms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —

Soda, molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works..lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va..ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va.ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl., Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or boat shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrate, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports, 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
Soda, Orthosilicate, flake, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09½- —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .19½- —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17½- —
powd., 100 lbs., bgs., works, lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.60

Soda Bichromate—Soda Salicy.

Soda, phosphate, tribasic, c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.80
kegs, c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - 4.30
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .6[illegible] - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphae[2], anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - 1.30
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - .55

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In these fighting days, every saving in time on America's production lines is a direct contribution to the Victory Program. This is particularly true in the manufacture and delivery of basic chemicals . . . chemicals which are literally the lifeblood of America's wartime industries.

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Instead of ordering *special* screenings, grinds, sizes, strengths or packages, order the *standard* chemical nearest your requirement, if you possibly can do so! For its part, General Chemical Company will gladly supply samples and product information so that you may experiment and decide how to adapt such standard chemicals to your needs.

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Pacific Northwest Sales Offices: Wenatchee (Wash.) • Yakima (Wash.)
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

CRUDE OIL — GENERAL CHEMICAL SULFURIC ACID — HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE

Soda, Sesquicarb.—Wax, Bayb.

Soda, sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 ....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 ....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 ....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.

Sequisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, divd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
1-9 bbls....100 lbs. 4.30 - —

Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks....ton.13.00 - —

52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks....ton.25.00 - —

Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .11½- .14½
Stannate, dms....lb. .33⅓- .36⅓
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works... 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
NV VI, exsiccated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
U.S.P. cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10¼
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, divd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, divd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, divd. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, divd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. ....100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis, 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs....lb. No prices
tech., kgs....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Solvent, naphtha,[3] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .17½- —
Soybean meal, 41%, bulk....ton.40.90 - —
protein, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .20½- —
100-20,000 lbs., works....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, works....lb. .24 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns....oz. 3.65 - 4.00
Spearmint leaves, bls....lb. .30 - .31
Spikenard root, bls....lb. .18 - .19
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls....lb. .18½- .19
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .23 - .24
St. Ignatius beans, bgs....lb. .44 - .45
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .19 - .20
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
divd., N. Y....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
divd., N. Y....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs....lb. No prices
rice, bgs....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs....lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. ....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls....lb. .33 - .34
seed, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns....lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls....lb. 23 - .25
Iodide, bots, 5 lbs....lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls....lb. .44 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Strolyl, acetate, bots....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .73 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .59 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .45 - —

Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., Works....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over....lb. .26 - —
less than 10....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's, ...ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's ....ea.72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots....ea.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots....lb. 1.70 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.25 - —
100 lbs....lb. 1.30 - —
25-lb lots....lb. 1.45 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins., lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. tins....lb. 5.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, ref'd, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
roll, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 3.15 - —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. ....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l... cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s....ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1....lb. .08 - —
No. 2....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .07 - .07½
medium, bgs....lb. .06½- .07
poultry ....lb. .06 - .06½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto..net ton. 9.60 -10.20
guaranteed 16%, bulk, same basis..net ton.10.10 -10.80
20%, bulk, same basis....ton.12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, balto., spot..unit-ton. .80 - —

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Talc, dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l....ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l. ....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l....ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l. ....ton.13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l....ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l....ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l....ton.15.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. ....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, c.l....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.15.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, c.l., divd. N. Y..ton.24.00 -30.00
French ....ton. No prices
Italian ....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packing.
Tallow,[1,6] extra, loose....lb. .0971¼- —
special, loose....lb. .0957⅛- —
sulphonated, 25% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .06⅜- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06⅞- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .07⅞- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .08⅜- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls....lb. .06 - .07
kegs ....lb. 6.00 - 8.00
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, grd., 8% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N. Y..unit-ton. 4.75 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, basis N. Y.....unit-ton. 5.25 & .10
high-grade, bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.50 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port..unit-ton. 5.25 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, bgs....lb. .04 - .07
Tar acid oil,[7] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., divd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
ports ....gal. .33 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .241- —
Tarragon herb, bgs....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5....lb. .48 - —
dms. ....lb. .48½- .51
USP. powd., bbls....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpinyl acetate, cns....lb. .87 - —
dms. ....lb. .85 - —
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, cns....lb. .43 - —
dms. ....lb. .40 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine ....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate, dms....lb. No pr'ces
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns. gram. .53 - .56
Thiocarbanilide, dms....lb. .24 - —
Thio Urea, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls....lb. .89 - .94
Morocco, bls....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls....lb. .26 - .27
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see cube root).
Tin chloride (ous), anhy....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,4] Straits....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No price
Titanium,[1] dioxide bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs....lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs....lb. .17¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single deliv- ery..lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs....lb. .17¼- —
50-999 lbs....lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .15¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs....lb. .15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs....lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs....lb. .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .05½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Toluidin, mixed, dms....lb. .26 - —
Toluol,[1, 3, 8] (toulene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal. .28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, N.F., 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .93
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .95 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .34 - —
single dms....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots....lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .08½- —
tanks ....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[3] zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D. Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.
Tricresyl, phosphate,[3] CP, cns., divd..lb. .40½- .51⅛
dms., c.l., divd....lb. .37½- —
Tech., dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
500 lbs., dms....lb. .25½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .29 - —
single dms....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots....lb. .40 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., divd..lb. .45 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns....lb. .54 -56
dms., divd....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .33
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal powd.,[3,5] 90% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
Oxide, CP, kgs....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Haitian, bls....lb. .08¾- .09
Madras, bgs.... ...lb. No price
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .69¾- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock..gal. .71¾- —
5 ex dock....gal. .73¾- —
Turpentine, wood, dest., dist., dms., divd. E. cities..gal. .65 - .70
tanks ....gal. .58 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., divd.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., divd....gal. .72 - —
tanks, divd....gal. .64 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs....lb. 1.65 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.80.00 - —
46% N., bgs., l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.90.00 - —
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs....lb. .12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea - ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls....lb. .24 - .25

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Eastern, bls....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, C.P., bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins...lb. No prices
Mexican, tins....lb.16.00 -17.00
cuts, tins....lb.14.00 -16.00
South American, tins....lb. No prices
Tahiti, tins....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs...lb. No prices
artificial, cs....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_6 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls....lb. .40 - .42
tree ....lb. .28 - .29
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks....lb. .05 - —
bbls. ....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15½- —
black ....lb. .14 - —
white ....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber....lb. .17½- —
black ....lb. .16 - —
white ....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs....lb. .18 - .20

Wax, bees,[2] white, bleach, slabs, lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs. lb. .62 - —
discs, cs. lb. .63 - —
yellow, crude, Africa lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs. lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs. lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[2] bgs., 1 ton lb. .38 - —
Carnauba,[2] No. 3 chalky, bgs., lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs. lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs. lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs. lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs. lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs. lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots lb. .16½- .17
100° m.p., bgs., 1 ton lb. .16¼- .17
jobbing lots lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs. lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs. lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[2] bgs lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal. p. 66°-68° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs. lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l. ton. 18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. ton. 20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l. ton. 21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l. ton. 20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. ton. 21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l. ton. 22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. ton. 23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l. ton. 24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, c.l. ton. 10.10 - —
200 mesh, c.l. ton. 9.50 - —
90%, 200 mesh, c.l. ton. 7.00 - —
gilders', c.l. ton. 11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. ton. 12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l. ton. 12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. ton. 13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l. ton. 14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. ton. 18.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls. lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls. lb. .14 - .15
thin, natural, bls. lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Wild indigo root, bls. lb. .22 - .28
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls. gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls. lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 60 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 24.00 -25.00
80 mesh, same basis ton. 26.00 -28.00
100 mesh, same basis ton. 30.00 -32.00
Import, 70 mesh, bgs, ex dock ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs. lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls. lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylol[2] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo. gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works. gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works. gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., returnable, works. gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms. lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Yellow,[2] arsenic sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York lb. .52 - .55
bottles, same basis lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis lb. .20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs., lb. 1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls. lb. .55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls., lb. .60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. .65 - —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
Sulphide, orange, cases, works, lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .16½- —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls. lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis chrome. lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury, oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l. lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
Persian orange (see O).
Yellow, zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts, lb. .1785- —
open order lb. .1785- —
Navy specifications type, contracts lb. .1785- —
open order lb. .1785- —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls. lb. .16 - .18
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls. lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz. oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .20 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works lb. .25 - —
Zinc,[1,2,3] Metal (see paint market).
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd. lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls. lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls. lb. .32½- —
25-lb. dms. lb. .37½- —
kgs. lb. .34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., dms., wks. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. .30 - .31
25-lb. jars lb. .36 - —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0615- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .0250- —
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .33 - .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., bbls., f.o.b. works lb. .1135- —
Iodide, N.F., bots. lb. 4.54 - —
jars lb. 4.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .30 - .36
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acicular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse. lb. No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse. lb. No prices
white seal, cks., ex whse. lb. No prices
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs. lb. .10½- —
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.
Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ¼c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.
Palmitate, bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls. lb. .11 - .12
precip., dms., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., ctns. lb. .30 - .31
USP, bbls. lb. .30 - .31
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
flake, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
Sulphide, pure,[1] bgs., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾- —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0585- —
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .24 - .29
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd. Pac. cst. lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works. ton. 75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

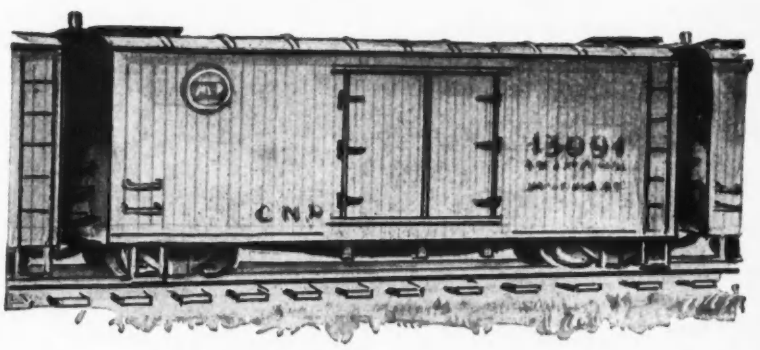
Abalyn (methyl abietate), c.l., dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., lots of 10 dms., same basis lb. .08¾- —
single dms., same basis lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
single dms., works lb. .27 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
single dms., works lb. .22 - —

B

Bakelite, alkyd resins, BR, 10025, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .28 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .28½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .29 - —
carbic anhydride base, oil modified, BR, 14590, 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .26 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .26½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .27 - —
resin modified, BR., 13202, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .15 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .15½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .16 - —
dispersion resin, BK, 3962, dms., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .2770- —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .2820- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .2870- —
KB, 6791, dms., 30,000 lbs., works lb. .28½- —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .29 - —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .29½- —
XK, 14504, dms., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .28 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .28½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .29 - —
15346, dms., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .2810- —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .2860- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .2910- —
lacquer, BR, 9366, dms., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .18½- —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .19 - —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .19½- —
BJ, 15408, dms., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .24 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .24½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .25 - —
XJ, 10433, dms., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .37½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
XR, 3180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .45½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
4357, dms., 30,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .45½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
Bakelite, phenolic, 100%, BR, 254, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .42 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .42½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
3360, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .36 - —
16,000 lbs., works lb. .36½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
4036, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .37½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
9432, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .31 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .31½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
9434, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .25½- —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .26 - —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .26½- —
10282, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .32 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .32½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
14634, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .30½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .31 - —
oil modified, BR, 302, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .3460- —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .3510- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .3560- —
2175, cns., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .38 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .39 - —
resin modified, BR., 2963, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .22½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .23 - —
11504, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .18 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .18½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .19 - —
11544, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .18 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .18½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .19 - —
solutions, XJ, 180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .2170- —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .2220- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .2270- —
13574, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
15,000 lbs., works lb. .30½- —
5,000 lbs., works lb. .31 - —

C

"Cumar" resin, AX lb. .06¼- —
BX lb. .06¼- —
CX, gross weight lb. .05¾- —
DX, gross weight lb. .05¼- —
EX, gross weight lb. .05¼- —
FX, gross weight lb. .05¾- —
Cumar, MH col. 1 lb. .11¾- —
1½-2 lb. .10¾- —
2½-3½ lb. .09¾- —
9 lb. .06½- —
MS lb. .10¾- —
P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker lb. 10¾- —
RH lb. .10¾- —
RS lb. .10¾- —
V col. ½ lb. .12¾- —
1 lb. .11¾- —
1½-2 lb. .10¾- —
2½ and darker lb. .09¾- —



So Your Resins Hopped The Freight!

SURE! Defense demands on transportation are at their peak—a new freight car . . . or a freshly painted one . . . is a priceless asset these days.

But where—and how—will *you* get resins to meet your civilian needs?

Months ago Durez foresaw this new emergency. Back then, Durez research acted "Johnny on the spot" to cover *your* present needs!

TODAY, Durez has ready a brand-new series of resins to meet the most exacting requirements in your formulations. Call these new Durez resins "replacements" if you will . . . but point for point, they are the equal of any of those previous resins that have made Durez famous!

It is with satisfaction that we make this statement though we regret that production facilities will limit our ability to meet the full demand anticipated for these materials.

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
1305 Walck Road, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

A NEW RESIN worth your attention

THE unusual qualities of this remarkable new resin make it preferred for uses where rapid drying, durability, inertness and heat resistance are required. Where other resins fail, VELSICOL AF-3 may well be the answer.

VELSICOL AF-3 polymerizes at 400° F. (*in the presence of air*) to form films which become increasingly *insoluble* in organic solvents, as well as increasingly *infusible*, as baking proceeds. In unpolymerized form it is soluble in ordinary naphtha and is miscible in all proportions with marine and vegetable drying oils.

VELSICOL AF-3 gives to ordinary vegetable drying oils the characteristic of extremely rapid drying — even in absence of driers.

Investigate this new remarkable 100% Hydrocarbon Resin. Colors available—yellow to cherry red.

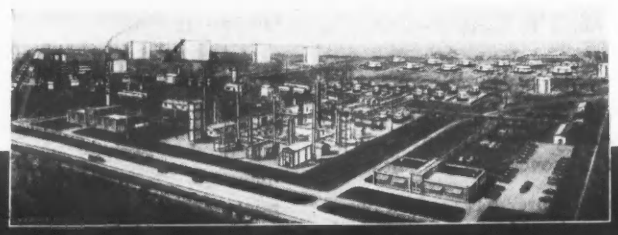
Other Velsicol Resins

Available in Quantity at Moderate Price

- **DARK RESINS** for use where color is not important
- **PRIMER RESINS** bake faster at lower temperatures
- **CAN LININGS** highly reactive, easily oxidizing
- **FLOOR TILE** highly inert to oxidation
- **ROOFINGS**

SAMPLES—INFORMATION—on any VELSICOL Resin on request

★



VELSICOL CORPORATION

120 E. PEARSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Plant Located at Marshall, Illinois

Cumar—Paradura

Cumar, W col. ½.....lb. .13½- —
1 .....lb. .12½- —
1½-2 .....lb. .11½- —
2½ and darker.....lb. .10½- —

"Cumar" resin prices apply in dms., f.o.b. Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh.

D

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .30 - —

Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
E, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
H-1, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .19½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .20 - —
PV, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17¾- —
11, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
22, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .13½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .14 - —
22-B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .11 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .11½- —
33, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
44, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
44-B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
55, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
562, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
640-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
660-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
750, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .18½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .19 - —
830, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
1800, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
1825, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18½- —
2185, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
2195, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
2600, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .13½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .14 - —
2633, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
2728, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
2775-BS, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
4040, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —

F

Flexalyn solution, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .13½- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19¾- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .08 - —

Guai-a-phene, 10-gal. cns., works, gal. 2.57 - —
5-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.62 - —
1-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.82 - —
dms., works.....gal. 2.50 - —

H

Hercolyn (hydrogenated methyl abietate), dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., lots of 10, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
single dms., same basis...lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Hercules, Del..lb. .18¾- —

J

Jozite (see zinc-iron oxide pigment in regular price list above).

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07¼- —
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
No. 25, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —

Pacific Coast prices ¼c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.

L

Lewisol resin, No. 1, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
2L, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10 dms.....lb. .21 - —
1 dm.....lb. .22 - —
24, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
28, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
33, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
115, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms.....lb. .15½- —
1 dm.....lb. .16 - —
125, c.l.....lb. .15½- —
10 dms.....lb. .16 - —
1 dm.....lb. .16½- —
305, c.l.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms.....lb. .16½- —
1 dm.....lb. .17 - —
310, c.l.....lb. .17½- —
10 dms.....lb. .18 - —
1 dm.....lb. .18½- —
320, c.l.....lb. .18 - —
10 dms.....lb. .18½- —
1 dm.....lb. .19 - —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. For less than dm. quantities add 3c. per lb. to one-drum prices.

N

Neo-fat fatty acid, 3-R, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1515- —
17, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
19, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
23, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .16 - —
190, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
290, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —

Neo-fat prices are ¼c. per lb. higher in Texas, ¾c. higher on Pacific Coast.

Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
hard, 85-95° C, dms., works..lb. .17 - —
soft, 65-75° C, dms., works...lb. .17 - —
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-6, nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works..lb. .08½- —
R-17, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .13¾- —
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, f.o.b. Pittsburgh..lb. .03½- —

Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

Nevillite, "V," water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. 1.30 - —
No. 4, very light straw, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .52 - —
No. 123, water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Nevinol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
No. 2 oil, heavy, rfd., dms., works..lb. .12 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04½- —
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs..lb. .31¼- —
11½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .57 - —
cobalt acetate, 100-lb. pkgs. lb. .83¾- —
iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .15¼- —
11%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .26 - —
lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .18¾- —
34%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19½- —
40%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
lead 30%, cobalt 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .32 - —
lead 30%, manganese 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .25 - —
manganese 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.lb. .16¼- .17¼
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .27¼- —
zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16¼- —
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19¾- —
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
Nuodite, cobalt, 18%, 100-lb. pkgs. lb. .79 - —
lead, 64%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .26 - —
manganese, 24%, 100-lb. pkgs. lb. .35 - —

All prices are f.o.b. customers' plants, exc of Denver.

Nypene resin, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Paradene, No. 1, 75-99° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¾- —

Paradene prices are freight equalized wit Philadelphia, Pa.

Paradura resin, grade AV, c.l., dlvd..lb. .28 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
C, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
10-P, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —

Are You Using the MONSANTO PLASTICIZER

Most Suited to Your Requirements?

ALTHOUGH Monsanto's production of plasticizers is at an all-time peak, the supply is still not sufficient to meet current needs. The great demand for these products for use in protective coatings for war purposes has resulted in placing essentially all of them on a restricted basis.

It is necessary, therefore, that users who *are* able to obtain these plasticizers be certain they are getting the particular one most suited to their requirements. Obviously the more efficiently we are able to use the materials we have, the farther their value can be extended in aiding the overall war production effort.

The accompanying tables give a comparative summary of the characteristics of all Monsanto plasticizers. If there is any doubt in your mind that you may not be getting all you should out of the Monsanto platicizer you are now using, or that one of the other Monsanto plasticizers might serve your needs better, write us and we shall be glad to go into the matter with you. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, U. S. A.

MONSANTO *Plasticizers* FOR USE WITH VARIOUS RESINS AND PLASTICS	Manila Gum	Dumar	Shellac	Protein Compounds	Urea-Formaldehyde Resin	Phenol-Formaldehyde Resin	Polystyrene	Polyvinyl Acetals	Polyvinyl Chloride	Polyvinyl Acetate	Synthetic Rubber*	Chlorinated Rubber	Ethyl Cellulose	Cellulose Acetobutyrate	Cellulose Acetopreprionate	Cellulose Acetate	Nitrocellulose
Tricresyl Phosphate		X				X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Triphenyl Phosphate									X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Santicizer 8			X	X				X					X	X	X	X	X
Santicizer 9			X		X					X			X	X			X
Santicizer B-16	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Santicizer E-15	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Santicizer M-17						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dibutyl Phthalate							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Diethyl Phthalate	X	X														X	
Dimethyl Phthalate																X	
Diphenyl Phthalate							X	X		X			X				X
Aroclors							X			X	X	X	X				X

X denotes — of use
X denotes — of special value

*The use of plasticizers in synthetic rubbers is still in development stage. The kind of synthetic rubber and the use for which it is intended will govern the selection of the plasticizer. The plasticizers indicated have shown promising properties in test formulations.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MONSANTO PLASTICIZERS

	Mol. Wt.	Color and Form	Boiling Point	Cryst. or Melt. Point	Sp. G.	Lbs. per Gal.	Refrac. Index	Evap. Rate Gms/sq. cm/hr/ 100°C	Solubility in Water	Retentivity in N/C	Retentivity in Ac/C	Light Fastness in N/C	Light Fastness in Ac/C
Tricresyl Phosphate	368	Colorless liquid	295°C/13 mm	Non-cryst., solid at −35°C	1.165/20°C	9.7	1.556/20°C	0.00000708	Less than 0.002% at 85°C	100 plus	0	Poor	....
Triphenyl Phosphate	326	White flakes	245°C/11 mm	48.5°C	1.268/60°C	10.5	....	0.00000028	0.001% at 34°C 0.002% at 54°C	100	80	Poor	Fair
Santicizer 8	199	Light amber liquid	.....	....	1.188/25°C	9.9	....	0.0002659	0.13% at 23°C 0.213% at 48°C	100	90	Poor	Good
Santicizer 9	171	White granules	.....	105°C	1.313/25°C	10.9	....	0.000053 at 65°C	1% at 34°C	25-30	25-30	Poor	....
Santicizer B-16	336	Colorless liquid	219°C/5 mm	Below −35°C	1.097/25°C	9.15	1.490/25°C	0.0000881	0.0012% at 30°C	100	20-30	Excellent	Excellent
Santicizer E-15	280	Colorless liquid	190°C/5 mm	20°C	1.180/25°C	9.84	1.498/25°C	0.0001106	0.0175% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent
Santicizer M-17	266	Colorless liquid	189°C/5 mm	Below −35°C	1.220/25°C	10.2	1.504/25°C	0.000221	0.09% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent
Dibutyl Phthalate	278	Colorless liquid	206°C/20 mm	−35°C	1.047/20°C	8.75	1.490/25°C	0.000221	0.001% at 30°C	100	Less than 20	Excellent	....
Diethyl Phthalate	222	Colorless liquid	295°C	−0.3°C	1.123/20°C	9.35	1.503/20°C	0.000617	0.058% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent
Dimethyl Phthalate	194	Colorless liquid	282°C	0°C	1.196/15.6°C	10.0	1.515/20°C	0.001925	0.4% at 32°C 0.6% at 63°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent
Diphenyl Phthalate	318	White powder	.....	69°C	1.28/25°C	10.68	1.572/74°C	.....	Insol.	....	20	Poor	....

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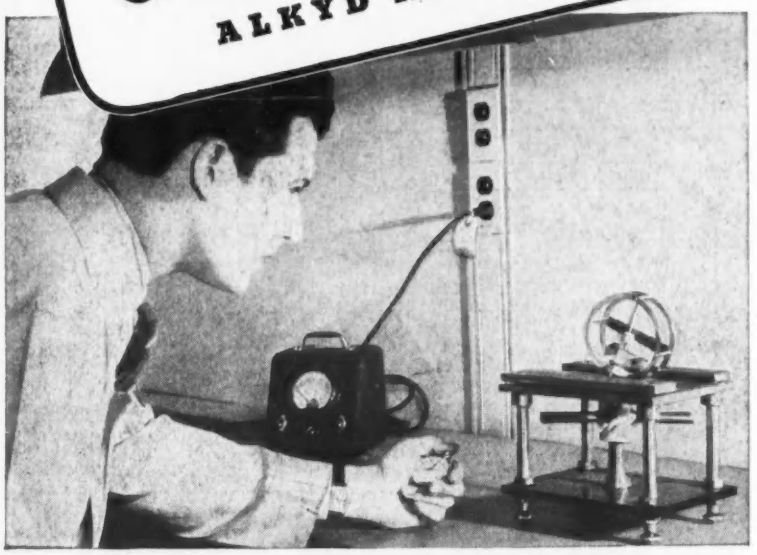

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single dms., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19 - —
G, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, Zone 1	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis,	lb.	.15 - —
single dms., same basis	lb.	.15½- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.20½- —
Phenester, color 3½-5, dms., works,	lb.	.17 - —
P.H.O., dms., works	lb.	.24 - —
Pliolite, powder, ton lots, works,	lb.	.66 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.69 - .74
re in, clear, ton lots, works,	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.79 - .84
No. 20, ton lots, works	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.79 - .84
No. 40, ton lots, works	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.79 - .84

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works	lb.	.0160- —

S

Staybelite resin, c.l. (36,000 lbs.), f.o.b. cars East of and including N.D., S.D., Neb., Kan., Okla. and Tex.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dms. (500 lbs.), same basis	lb.	.06½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Hattiesburg, Miss., or Hercules, Del.	lb.	.20 - —
Surfex, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Painesville, Ohio	ton	27.50 - —
BB, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	32.00 - —
MM, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	30.00 - —
Syntex, standard alkyd resins, No. 9, 10 dms.	100 lbs.	18.25 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	18.50 - —
18, 10 dms	100 lbs.	17.50 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	17.75 - —
19-B, 10 dms	100 lbs.	16.25 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	16.50 - —
22, 10 dms	100 lbs.	15.75 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	16.00 - —
23, 10 dms	100 lbs.	14.75 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	15.00 - —
28, 10 dms	100 lbs.	19.75 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	20.00 - —
32, 10 dms	100 lbs.	15.25 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	15.50 - —
36, 10 dms	100 lbs.	18.75 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	19.00 - —
40, 10 dms	100 lbs.	19.50 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	19.75 - —
119, 10 dms	100 lbs.	22.50 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	22.75 - —
H-3, 6 dms	100 lbs.	15.50 - —
1-5 dms	100 lbs.	16.00 - —
H-12, 10 dms	100 lbs.	17.25 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	17.50 - —
H-15, 10 dms	100 lbs.	14.50 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	14.75 - —
H-46, 10 dms	100 lbs.	14.50 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	14.75 - —
Tentative alkyd resins, 14, 10 dms.	100 lbs.	16.50 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	16.75 - —
16, 10 dms	100 lbs.	19.75 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	20.00 - —
23-S, c.l.	100 lbs.	13.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.00 - —
25, 10 dms	100 lbs.	16.75 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	17.00 - —
Syntex, tentative, 121, 10 dms.	100 lbs.	17.50 - —
1-9 dms	100 lbs.	17.75 - —

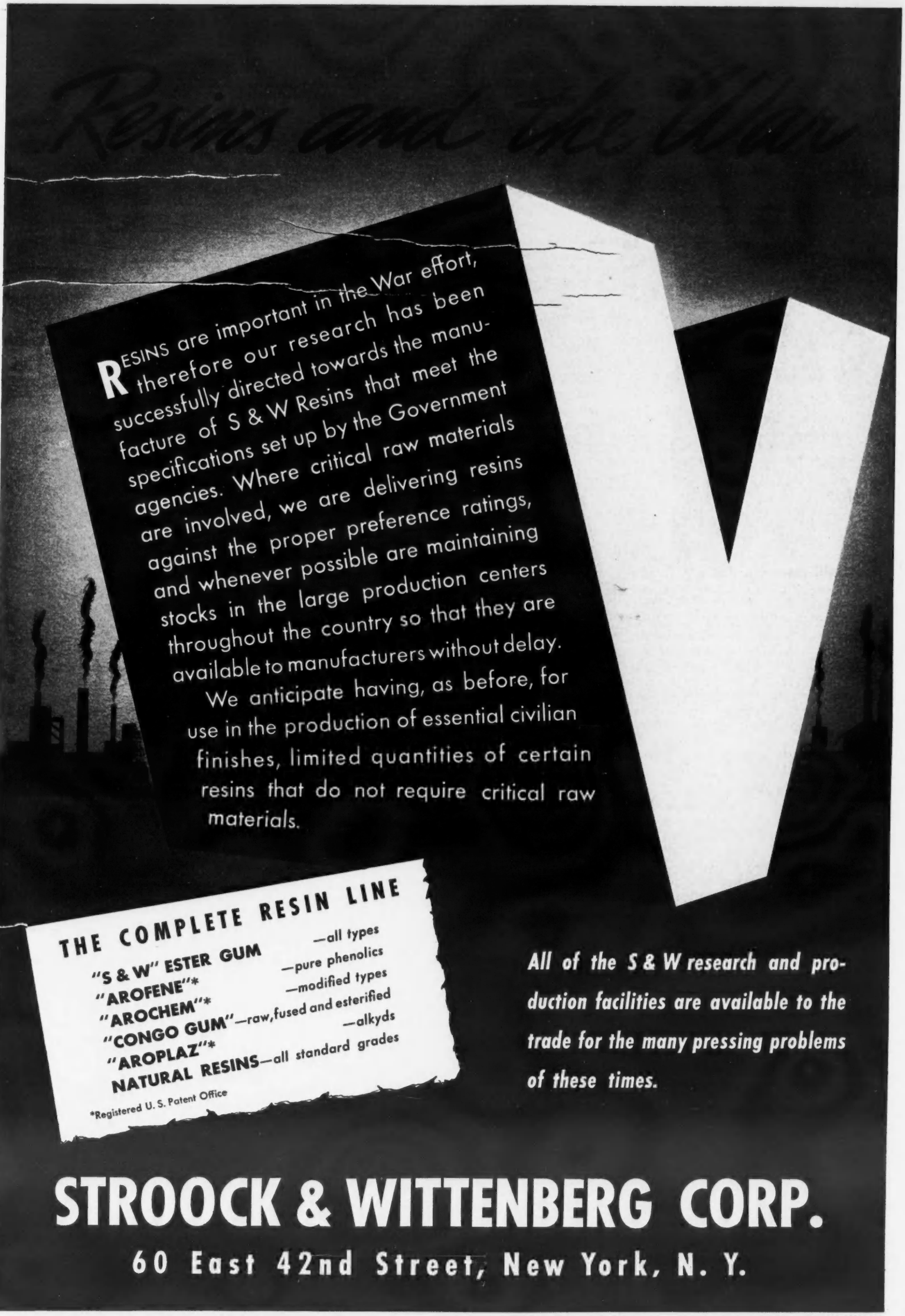
Syntex prices are f.o.b. Louisville, Ky., freight prepaid and allowed to destination in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Va., N. C., S. C., W. Va., Ohio, Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Iowa and Mo. and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and Montreal and Toronto, Canada. For shipment to other points East of the Rockies and not listed above add 1c. per pound. For shipment direct to West Coast points add 1¼c. per lb. or 1½c. on deliveries from Los Angeles warehouse.

V

Vanadiset resin, dlvd, Balto.-Washington area, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	29.00 -35.40
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	41.40 -63.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	83.00 - —
Camden, Phila., East Pa., Del., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	28.60 -34.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	41.00 -62.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	82.00 - —
Canada (Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	33.20 -38.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	44.60 -66.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	86.00 - —
Greater N. Y., North N. J., Conn., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	28.60 -34.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	40.00 -60.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	80.00 - —
Ill., Ky., Tenn., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	33.60 -39.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	43.00 -67.80
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	87.80 - —
Iowa, Wis., Minn., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	33.60 -39.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	43.00 -68.80
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	88.80 - —
New England (except Conn.), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	29.00 -35.40
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	42.00 -62.80
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	82.00 - —
New Orleans, Houston, Tex.; contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	29.60 -35.80
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	47.00 -66.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	86.00 - —
N. Y. State (except Greater N. Y.), Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	30.00 -35.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	41.00 -65.80
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	85.80 - —
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., Va., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton	31.00 -36.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	39.60 -64.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	84.00 - —
Pacific Cst., Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month.	ton	48.00 -54.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt	ton	57.00 -82.00
under 1 ton per shpt	ton	94.00 - —
"Vinylseal" adhesive solution, A35, 20 dms., f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va., frt. pd. E. of Miss.	gal.	2.10 - —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	2.50 - —
T24-9, 20 dms., same basis,	gal.	2.00 - —
dm. lots, same basis	gal.	2.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	2.50 - —
MA-28-18, 20 dms., same basis,	gal.	2.15 - —
dm. lots, same basis	gal.	2.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	2.65 - —

"Vinylseal" adhesive solutions in 1 to 5-gal. quantities are shipped in non-returnable containers. Extra charge of 40c. for 1-gal. cans, 5-gal. containers included in price. Drum lots are shipped in 55-gal. non-returnable drums.

"Vinylite" brand resins, AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river	lb.	.40 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., cns., same basis	lb.	.43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs., cns., same basis	lb.	.45 - —
1 to 99 lbs., cns., same basis	lb.	.60 - —
AYAB, cns., 200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.67 - —
AYAW, cns., 200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.67 - —
QYNA, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. care South Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.48 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.52½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.55 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.65 - —
VYHF, VYLF, VYNW, VYRR, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.48 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.52½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.55 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.65 - —
VYHH, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.52 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.54 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.55½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.57 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.67 - —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.68 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.70 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.72½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.75 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.85 - —
XYSG, 200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	1.25 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	1.40 - —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"AROFENE"* —pure phenolics
"AROCHEM"* —modified types
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"AROPLAZ"* —alkyds
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*Registered U. S. Patent Office
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Some Prices Are Ceiled

What was forecast to be an overall ceiling on prices turns out to be something else. The general maximum price regulation promulgated last week by the OPA chief is not general, and it sets up scores, maybe hundreds, of maximum prices. It excepts far too many things to be effective. It countenances profiteering, because it defines a maximum price as whatever most a seller was getting in March, and each seller is his own criterion. It caters to "black markets," because it invites selling to accredited profiteers, on a fee-splitting basis, and denying supplies to the ordinary channels of trade.

The co-called "price ceiling" is as full of holes as a camouflage net. Perhaps it is intended for a similar purpose. It certainly is at least every bit as confusing, although this is in relation to those whom it is purposed to guide, and not in any stated desire to mislead. It is confusing also to those who are expected to administer its provisions. It naturally, because of the infinite variety of styles and sizes and other distinctions and differences in many commodities, must leave much to arbitrary interpretation. The impossibility of effecting that is the biggest reason for suspecting that the regulation is but camouflage for governmental price-determination.

Most commentators on the "price ceiling" are more or less definitely predicting its failure. For the most part, these predictions are strongly scented with wishful thinking. They illogically compare this undertaking with the prohibition experiment and the NRA. These are wartimes. Public sentiment is behind the bridling of price ambitions. Price-control will work—by one means or another—and although some more exceptions have already been added to the regulations, it is to be expected that there will be more tightening than loosening when the administrators get their hands on the levers. The shaping of the original rough draft of a plan will take time. It will be applied at all angles and in every direction. And business, as well as government, must give and take in the shaping

The Next Steps

To make the price ceilings "stick," three steps must be taken in furtherance of their purpose. It matters little, as far as final results, in what sequence these steps be taken: they should be simultaneous if possible. The sequence may need to be determined by administrative practicability, and it will be influenced by certain expediencies which are inevitable.

One necessary step is to make the price ceiling universal and flat. The reasons for that are obvious.

Another necessary step is to institute a thorough system of rationing—again universal and flat. This only will prevent hoarding and handicap "black marketing" while it is permitted and prevent it if and when it is prohibited.

The third of the necessary steps is to safeguard the public with respect to the quality of goods sold under price restrictions. Profiteering and inflation are possible by means of inferior goods, as well as by superior prices. Several new classes of goods have recently been put under standardizing statutes of the "pure drug" pattern. A very big field is still wide open.

Other necessities undoubtedly will arise, soon or later, especially with reference to keeping a given seller under his individual ceiling when his competitor has the benefit of a couple o' extra pennies. The regulation provides that the lower ceiling may be upped if cause is shown. Which poses the question of why it was placed at the lower level in the first place.

It will be some time before the price-ceiling plan produces any perceptible results. Some weeks will be required for the development of adequate administrative knowledge. But, the idea will go forward.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Some Profiteers Favored

If and as the general maximum price regulation falls short of its purpose, the main cause will be the many exceptions which it allows. These are inequitable, and they are inconsistent. They are inequitable because they leave many raw materials and intermediate materials of industry open to the sky in respect of prices, while laying a ceiling over the major finished products of these materials.

Quite naturally—as political natures go—the most and biggest holes in the price netting are there to provide full freedom of greed and selfishness for the farmer. To the extent that this privilege is exercised—and there is no reason to expect voluntary restraint in that respect—the cost of articles fabricated from or with agricultural materials must increase. This, of course, will create hardship cases. It is the intent of OPA to deal appreciatively with hardship cases. But, industry will be wise to curtail its use of all agricultural materials that are set aside as profiteers' playthings.

The same advice is timely and pertinent with reference to domestic ores and concentrates, also excepted, because this discrimination also reflects the power of greed already far overreaching in the subsidy on silver.

The President is endeavoring to keep farm-products' prices at parity, to accomplish emendment of the statutory 110-percent gouge. Farm prices now average 99 percent of parity, which compares very well with the price levels of many manufactured articles. The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar was 51 cents during the first three months of this year. That is much better than the share of the producer of manufactured industrial materials in the selling prices of the consumer goods into which they enter. It is at least as much as the manufacturer of any popular packaged preparation gets out of the retail price of his goods—and his operating costs usually are larger than the farmer's. The farm bloc's bleat and bellow are dramatized with a much-used dummy: the records show that agriculture is not a sick business.

Then there is the exemption of the services of a common carrier or public utility and of entertainments. The last is not a contributory factor in commodity costs, but there is no logic or equity in setting it up as privileged. Comparison of the current earnings of carrier and utility concerns with those in the "ante-bellum" does not afford understanding of why these should be privileged over manufacturing companies which show no greater increases. If the favor is designed as a safeguard against higher labor costs, the distinction has no difference. Manufacturing labor also is tied with the same "silken strand."

Discrimination and democracy are not even stablemates, let alone a team. Inequitable, inconsistent price-control is worse than none at all. In the war on the home front there is no place for conscienceless obstructors.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Stop the Greed

The issuance of the general maximum price regulation has put more life in the continuous economic controversy over whether inflation is more effectively, or more nearly prevented by prohibiting profiteering or by curtailing purchasing power. The difference depends largely on what is meant by inflation. If it means increased cost of living—and that is the meaning of greatest importance—prohibiting profiteering is the only preventive that is practicable, as well as equitable.

History, selected for a given purpose, is the chief source of economic convictions—and to many economists, history must always repeat itself no matter what new factors and other influences are at work. So, what happened in the silk-shirt era of the 'teens must happen now; but—ask Wall Street—it is not happening even though there is more money about. The general public, unlearned in the theories and axioms of economy, is guided by common sense and does learn from experience. It knows, as the pinch-the-purse economist does not admit, that curtailing purchasing power, even by the beneficent practice of compulsory saving, will send the earner to the usurers when illness or other emergency comes.

Some of the arguments in favor of taking his extra spending money away from today's busy worker are of a piece with that of the Maine storekeeper who quit handling a certain article because he sold it too fast. They are self-centered on the seller's side, holding that he should keep elevating his prices lest he sell himself out of goods; they contend that none should be required and few, if any, are able to resist the temptation to profit abundantly from an excessive pressure of demand.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE

CALCIUM salts have been administered, both orally and parenterally, for a number of years in the treatment of various disorders. Originally several salts with inorganic acids were used but it was found that the inorganic radicles caused certain untoward effects and a search was begun for a salt which would not give rise to these difficulties.

As a result of this search the use of Calcium Gluconate in calcium therapy was developed. As Gluconic Acid is the first oxidation product of glucose (dextrose) and is readily assimilated in the body, the use of its calcium salt was found to obviate most of the ill effects caused by the inorganic salts previously used.

Several years prior to 1930 the production of Gluconic Acid and Calcium Gluconate was begun in Europe, glucose being subjected to a chemical oxidation to produce the acid. The process was quite expensive and resulted in rather high prices for Calcium Gluconate.

In 1930, after several years of intensive research, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. first began the limited production of Gluconic Acid by a fermentative process, using glucose (dextrose) as the raw material. At the same time, Calcium Gluconate was also made available. The Pfizer product met with ready acceptance and because of the economy of the fermentative method of production and since the raw material was a product of American agriculture, considerable reductions in price have been possible. This lower cost has also permitted the wider use of this salt in the field of veterinary medicine.

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Heavy Chemicals

More Optimism Apparent in Heavy Chemicals Market as Factors Predict Upswing in Demand in Near Future—Fewer Requests Received to Take Back Material

More optimism was apparent in the market for heavy chemicals last week with factors reporting that the recent swell in the tendency of customers to request permission to return material on hand and to cancel future deliveries had somewhat subsided. Conversion of many industries to wartime operations and restrictions imposed on the sale of many non-essential items, together with a ban on the production of many articles, are considered responsible for the development that made for an easier supply situation over the past several weeks. The opinion was rather general that there will be an upswing in demand in the near future.

The general price freezing order does not seem to have exerted any considerable effect on the market for heavy chemicals. Producer's schedules have shown little change since the first of the year, despite higher costs of transportation. Price Administrator Leon Henderson established a separate price ceiling last Tuesday on fluorspar. The ceiling applies to producers and Jan. 2, 1942, is the price level date. The order becomes effective May 11.

The War Production Board informs that auto battery production has been reduced, the number of sizes and models having been cut from seventy-five to about fifteen. Retailers have been ordered not to sell any new batteries to purchasers unless they can turn in a used battery. It is expected that 75,600,000 pounds of lead and antimony will be saved for war use as a result.

The WPB has been asked by another United States service for information on sources of supplies of activated charcoal for gasmasks, white phosphorus, and elementary chlorine. Information should be given to the nearest WPB contract distribution office.

Secretary Morgenthau announces that proposals are being invited for furnishing distinctive paper required for printing currency and public debt securities of the United States during the fiscal year 1943, for which bids will be opened at the Treasury Department on Thursday. The estimated quantity of paper required for currency is 145,000,000 sheets, or about 1,750 tons, and for public debt securities, 40,000,000 sheets, or about 765 tons.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity was 99.9 percent in week ended April 25, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 100.5 percent in the previous week, and 97.8 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—Market shows no change in activity. Quotations unaltered.

Alumina Sulphate.—No alteration in market position. Prices same.

Aluminum.—Test drillings for deposits of bauxite, chief ore of aluminum, being resumed in two Arkansas counties by Bureau of Mines.

Alums.—No new developments in market. Prices unchanged.

Ammonia Aldehyde.—Supply tight. Prices maintained.

Ammonia Aqua.—Business prorated. Quotations same.

Ammonia Bicarbonate. — Position firm. Pricewise, no change.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	**170.2**	**170.2**	**158.2**

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	**116.0**	**116.0**	**101.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Potash Salts

Despite efforts to replace former markets for potash by increased sales in the Balkans, it has been reported reliably, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior, that sales of potash salts and byproducts by the German Potash Syndicate declined somewhat in 1941 compared with 1940.

German potash producers considered that 1940 was bad enough, not only because shipment overseas was impossible because of the blockades, but also sales in Denmark, Netherlands, and Belgium were down.

The German authorities, who hoped to obtain more food from the Balkans, supported the syndicate in its effort to offset the loss of markets elsewhere by increasing sales in the Balkan countries, but potash purchases in that quarter likewise failed to increase.

Ammonia Carbonate. — Better tone noticeable. Quotations show no change.

Ammonia Fluoride.—Position unaltered. Prices firm, unchanged.

Ammonia Persulphate. — No new developments in market. Material quotably unchanged.

Ammonia Phosphate.—New features lacking. Prices maintained.

Ammonia Sulphacyanide.—Activity at recent levels. Quotations unaltered.

Antimony.—WPB informs auto battery production has been reduced, the number of sizes and models cut from seventy-five to about fifteen, and retailers ordered not to sell any new batteries to purchasers who can't turn in a used battery. Purpose? To save 47,600,000 pounds of lead and antimony for war use.

Arsenic, Red.—Problem of returns less severe. Pricewise, no change.

Bauxite.—Unchanged in price and general situation. Test drillings for

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Society for Testing Materials, Memphis, Tenn., annual meeting, June 22 to 26.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Waldorf-Astoria, June 4.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 8 and 9.

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deposits being resumed in two Arkansas countries by Bureau of Mines.

Bordeaux Mixture.—No change in market position. Material quotably unchanged.

Calcium Phosphate.—Activity, prices continue at recent levels.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Market exhibits no new feature. Prices same.

Fluorspar.—Price ceiling, applying to producers, set at level of Jan. 2, 1942, effective May 11.

Methyl Chloride. — Better tone. Quotations maintained.

Soda Antimonate.—Slight improvement in market position. Quotations unchanged.

Soda Metasilicate.—No new developments. Quotations unaltered since Oct. 1, 1941.

Tin Salts.—Market position unaltered. Prices same.

Zinc Carbonate. — Better market tone. Quotations maintained.

Zinc Cyanide. — No new features. Prices unchanged.

Acids

Call for heavy chemicals was still spotty last week, but factors for the most part anticipate an upswing in the near future. For the present, however, business is on the quiet side. The supply situation continued at approximately the level of the preceding week.

Acetic.—Market position unaltered. Material quotably unchanged.

Battery.—New features lacking. Prices maintained.

Caprioc.—Sellers now asking 35c. per pound.

Chromic.—Business quiet. Quotations unaltered.

Chlorosulphonic. — Market exhibits no change. Prices same.

Formic.—Activity quiet. Material quotably unchanged.

Lactic.—Conditions unchanged. Pricewise, no new developments.

Mixed.—Activity at level of preceding week. Prices unchanged.

Monochloroacetic.—Market position unaltered. Prices same.

Nitric. — Demand good. Supply tight. Pricewise, no change.

Sulphuric.—Supplies in fair volume. Prices maintained.

Baltimore, Apr. 29.—The demand for sulphuric acid continues active, with government and other requirements large and with business done on the established basis, according to one producer, of about $14.13 per ton for 60 degree, $16.95 per ton for 66 degree and $17.33 per ton for 98 degree supplies. Munitions plants are the heaviest users of acid, with requirements of the fertilizer manufacturers taking second place. The movement in fertilizers, however, has been reported quite good, so that the market shows real strength, with sharp advances averted only because of the general disposition to cooperate with the government in holding down costs of supplies. The quotations on 20 percent oleum are around $19 per ton.

Insecticides

No new developments were apparent in the market for insecticides and fungicides last week. The lead arsenate season will be about over the middle of this month, but the calcium arsenate season is now beginning, already being under way in the South. A satisfactory level of inquiry is observed and raw materials are considered in adequate supply for majority of items.

Since investigation has shown that boxed or wrapped plants can be fumigated successfully for Japanese beetle with methyl bromide at all seven of the dosage and temperature schedules authorized for the treatment of balled and burlapped nursery stock, administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil for the Japanese beetle have been revised by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to provide authorization for use of any of these schedules for packaged plants. An approved fumigation chamber equipped with vaporizing, air circulating, and ventilating systems is specified in the treatment authorized.

Calcium Arsenate. —Season now beginning and already under way down South. Quotations unchanged.

Lead Arsenate.—Season drawing to close. Prices show no change.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Market shows no new feature. Quotations maintained.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Supplies tight. Material quotably unchanged.

Trade Briefs

C. W. Dermitt has joined the heavy chemical sales division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. He will work out of the Pittsburgh office.

Vermont Copper Company has been formed to mine copper in Vermont. J. V. W. Reynders, New York, is chairman of the board of the company which will issue $500,000 in common and preferred stock.

Clement C. Reilly of the special products division of the Solvay Sales Corporation, this city, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army. He is stationed with the 34th Training Battalion at Camp Croft, S.C.

Horn Jefferys & Co., manufacturers of cellulose nitrate and cellulose acetate, Burbank, Calif., have issued an etching print of General Douglas MacArthur, suitable for framing. With it is a biographical sketch of General MacArthur.

Dr. Harold W. Stiegler, of the American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, Conn., is joining the Chemical Warfare Service. He held a reserve rank of major.

Oxalic acid is being produced in a plant in the Punjab, India, and it is believed that adequate raw materials are available for the manufacture of tartaric and citric acids.

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Wartime Costs Control Plan Devised

—Continued from page 3

ceived by growers for the products of their lands.

5. We must encourage all citizens to contribute to the cost of winning this war by purchasing war bonds with their earnings instead of using those earnings to buy articles which are not essential

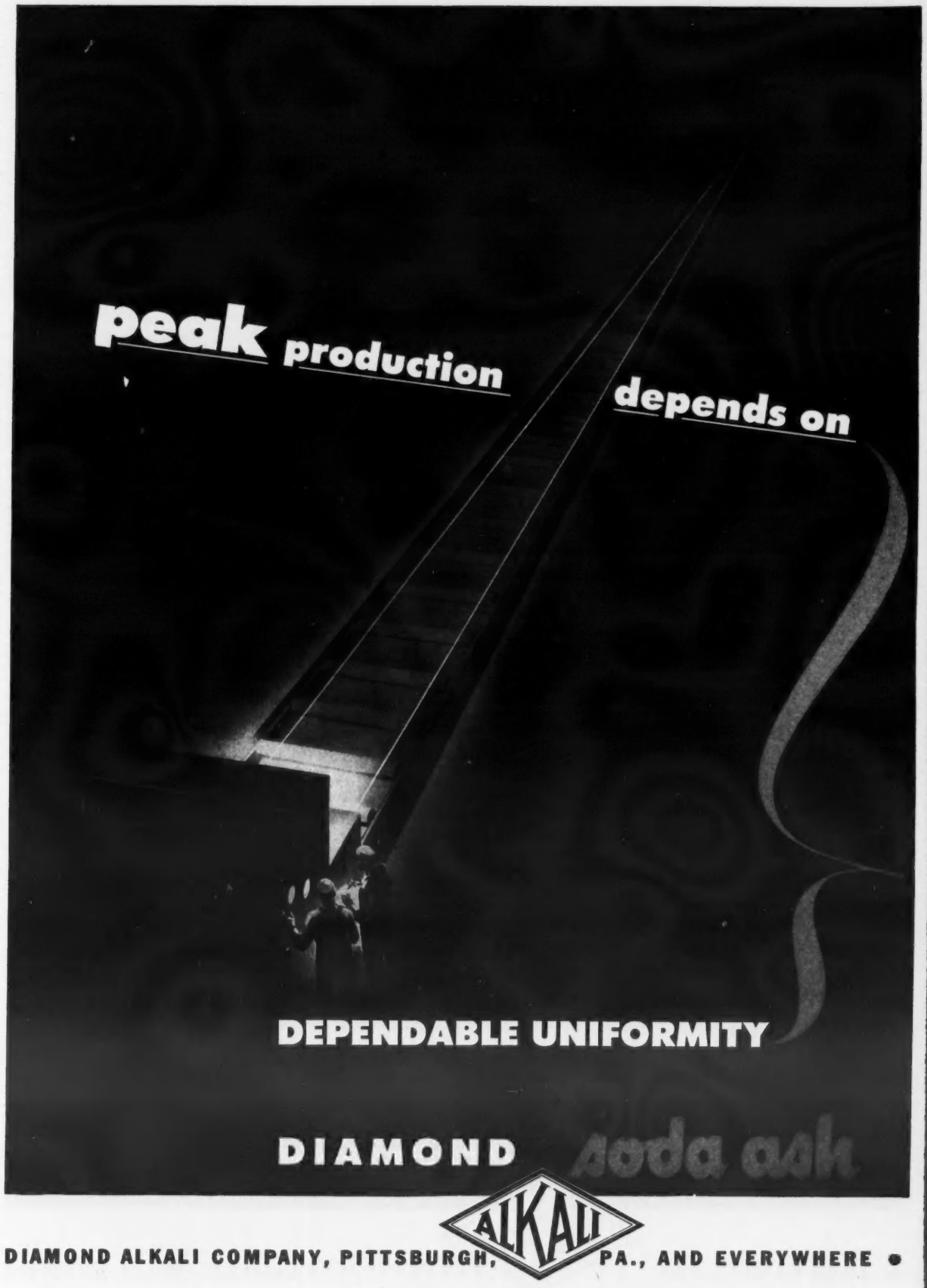
6. We must ration all essential commodities of which there is a scarcity, so that they may be distributed fairly among consumers and not merely in accordance with financial ability to pay high prices for them.

7. We must discourage credit and instalment buying, and encourage the paying off of debts, mortgages, and other obligations; for this promotes savings, retards excessive buying and adds to the amount available to the creditors for the purchase of war bonds.

- - - — V - - - —

Climax Molybdenum Head To Deposit Stock Funds

Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag has signed an order directing Max Schott, president of the Climax Molybdenum Company, this city, to deposit in a special account with the Guaranty Trust Company, this city, all money received by him since 1938, from sales of Climax stocks. Justice Shientag ruled recently that Mr. Schott was liable for breach of fiduciary duty to the American Metal Company, of which he was formerly a director, in connection with his acquisition in 1917 of a 10 percent interest in Climax. This ruling was in an accounting suit by American Metal stockholders.



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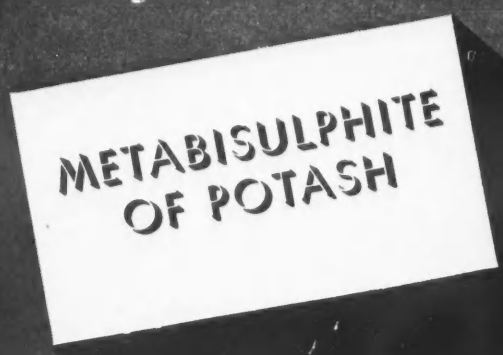

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Chemical Workers And Payrolls Gain

—Continued from page 5

the average of all industries. Payroll totals were 15.9 percent over the general average for industries.

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100=1923-25 average)

	1942 March	1942 Feb.	1941 March
Chemicals	185.9	188.1	159.3
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	92.5	104.8	99.7
Druggists' preparations	155.1	154.5	120.9
Fertilizers	173.2	159.1	140.9
Paint and varnishes	140.8	141.1	132.9
Petroleum, refined	130.0	129.6	119.5
Rayon and allied products	312.5	312.6	312.2
Soap	92.5	91.6	90.7

Payroll Totals

(100=1923-25 average)

	1942 March	1942 Feb.	1941 March
Chemicals	275.8	278.3	201.7
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	95.9	109.5	92.9
Druggists' preparations	194.2	192.9	137.7
Fertilizer	177.3	155.4	116.9
Paint and varnishes	179.2	176.4	147.4
Petroleum	179.2	178.3	133.4
Rayon and allied products	393.9	391.3	332.9
Soap	136.4	135.1	114.8

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic non-manufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons:—

	Employment March	Employment Feb.	Payroll totals March	Payroll totals Feb.
Metalliferous mining	81.4	81.3	98.8	94.4
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	47.5	46.4	54.3	47.7
Crude petroleum producing	59.5	61.3	63.3	65.2
Dyeing and cleaning	104.0	109.8	92.9	86.7

—V—

Borate materials produced in California during 1941 totaled 278,451 net tons, as compared with 242,419 tons for the year 1940.

International Nickel to Spend $35,000,000 on Expansion

International Nickel Company, this city, is planning a $35,000,000 expansion program, Robert C. Stanley, president and chairman of the board, last week told the annual stockholders meeting. Mr. Stanley said that war has made it a munitions company for the duration, so that war equipment can be supplied with vitally needed nickel and copper. When the expansion program is completed its nickel capacity will be some 50,000,000 pounds a year larger than the 1940 rate, Mr. Stanley added.

—V—

Cowles Offers Metal Cleaner

The Cowles Detergent Company is offering 'Lixol,' a new solvent emulsion-type metal cleaner. This cleaner is said to be suitable for use on all metals, and leaves an invisible oil film, ideal for painting or shop storage. 'Lixol' is said to produce physically clean surfaces, and can be used alone or diluted with water or kerosene. Descriptive booklets on this revolutionary new cleaner are available upon request at the office of the company, 7016 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, mentioning the REPORTER.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Prices Maintained in Dyestuffs Chemicals Market with Activity Holding at Recent Levels—Spot Stocks on Imports Fair —Expect Future Shipments to Grow More Uncertain

The market for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals was devoid of any change pricewise last week and activity in general was maintained at recent levels. With stocks of imported materials for the most part in only fair volume, the shipping situation continued tight and showed signs of becoming more critical as the war wears on.

Converters' and wholesalers' prices of finished piece goods made of cotton, rayon, and their mixtures were placed under a formal OPA price regulation last Tuesday by Administrator Leon Henderson at substantially lower levels than the temporary ceilings imposed last March. At the same time, the administrator, in a companion order, established maximum charges, which converters may obtain for their costs of transforming grey goods into finished textiles, through such processes as bleaching, dyeing, napping, printing or mercerizing.

Mr. Henderson gave further assurance on Wednesday to the American people that the cost of cotton goods items in their wardrobes would be stabilized at March, 1942, levels by freezing the ceiling price at which manufacturers and wholesalers may sell virtually all types of cotton goods and cotton yarns. Supplementing the General Maximum Price Regulation, the administrator issued amendments to six price schedules applying to cotton products. These changes peg the previous sliding-scale "textile" ceilings on the basis of a spot cotton price of 20.37c. per pound. This represents the highest quotation registered for actual cotton sold at the ten leading Southern terminal markets during March, 1942.

Ceiling prices for raw and processed wool waste materials, the most important available substitutes for virgin wool in men's and women's clothing and other articles, have been established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 123, which became effective last Tuesday.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—No new developments in market. Prices firm, unaltered.

Alumina Chloride.—Activity quiet. Prices maintained.

Antimony Salts.—Market shows no change. Quotations unaltered.

Chrome Acetate.—Market devoid of new features. Quotations unaltered.

Soda Bichromate.—Light demand for material. Prices show no change.

Zinc Dust.—No new developments. Prices firm, unaltered.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Material in tight supply. Quotations unchanged, firm.

Tapioca Substitute

Supplies of tapioca cut off by the war in the Orient may be replaced by home-grown "waxy corn," a kind of corn with a special type of starch suitable for both food and industrial uses, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Development of this promising emergency crop for the Corn Belt has already reached the stage where the department believes it can be put into commercial production by 1943.

Preliminary breeding work on waxy corn has been under way since 1936 and it is now only a matter of increasing the available supply of seed to obtain the production needed.

Practically all the seed available now—less than 100 pounds—will be used for seed production this year. It is believed that this should supply some grain for commercial production of the tapioca substitute in 1943.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.3	260.3	260.2	176.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Cochineal.—Demand at fair level. Material quotably unchanged.

Fustic.—Moderate demand maintained. Prices same.

Hypernic.—No new developments. Prices show no change.

Indigo.—No change in situation. Quotations unchanged.

Logwood.—Stocks here in fair volume. Future shipments uncertain. Prices show no alteration.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Shipments of soluble dried blood made only for war purposes. Light albumen supply situation satisfactory. Prices maintained.

Albumen, Egg.—Demand continues at recent levels. Pricewise, no change.

Corn Sugar.—No change in market conditions. Prices unaltered.

Dextrin, Corn.—Level of demand maintained. Prices same.

Dextrin, Potato.—Market situation unaltered. Quotations on small lots vary according to quantity taken.

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Divi-Divi.—Quotations firm at higher level recently established.

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Myrobalans.—Demand at recent levels. Material quotably unchanged.

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Osage Orange.—No change in market position or prices.

Quebracho Extract.—Demand maintained at recent levels. Pricewise, no change.

Quercitron.—New developments lacking. Quotations unaltered.

Sumac.—Conditions quiet. Prices maintained.

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- - - —V- - - —

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American Leather Chemists' Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, Ohio, June 1 and 2.

Tanners Council, Waldorf-Astoria, May 7 and 8.

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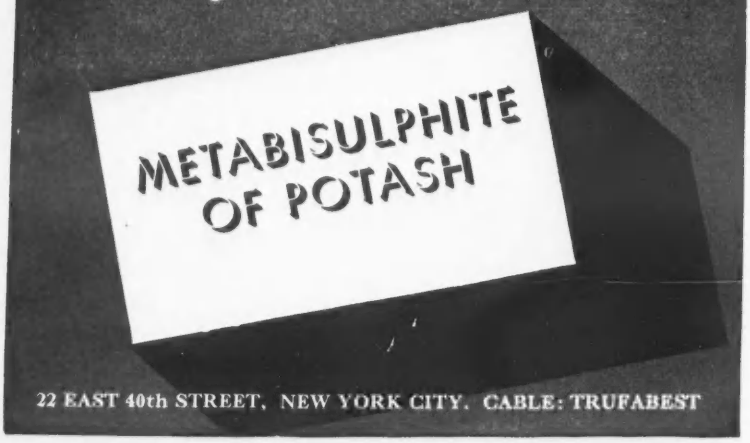

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Chemical Workers And Payrolls Gain

—*Continued from page 5*

the average of all industries. Payroll totals were 15.9 percent over the general average for industries.

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100=1923-25 average)

	1942 March	1942 Feb.	1941 March
Chemicals	185.9	188.1	159.3
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	92.5	104.8	99.7
Druggists' preparations	155.1	154.5	120.9
Fertilizers	173.2	159.1	140.9
Paint and varnishes	140.8	141.1	132.9
Petroleum, refined	130.0	129.6	119.5
Rayon and allied products	312.5	312.6	312.2
Soap	92.5	91.6	90.7

Payroll Totals

(100=1923-25 average)

	1942 March	1942 Feb.	1941 March
Chemicals	275.8	278.3	201.7
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	95.9	109.5	92.9
Druggists' preparations	194.2	192.9	137.7
Fertilizer	177.3	155.4	116.9
Paint and varnishes	179.2	176.4	147.4
Petroleum	179.2	178.3	133.4
Rayon and allied products	393.9	391.3	332.9
Soap	136.4	135.1	114.8

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic non-manufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons:—

	Employment March	Employment Feb.	Payroll totals March	Payroll totals Feb.
Metalliferous mining	81.4	81.3	98.8	94.4
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	47.5	46.4	54.3	47.7
Crude petroleum producing	59.5	61.3	63.3	65.2
Dyeing and cleaning	104.0	109.8	92.9	86.7

—V—

Borate materials produced in California during 1941 totaled 278,451 net tons, as compared with 242,419 tons for the year 1940.

International Nickel to Spend $35,000,000 on Expansion

International Nickel Company, this city, is planning a $35,000,000 expansion program, Robert C. Stanley, president and chairman of the board, last week told the annual stockholders meeting. Mr. Stanley said that war has made it a munitions company for the duration, so that war equipment can be supplied with vitally needed nickel and copper. When the expansion program is completed its nickel capacity will be some 50,000,000 pounds a year larger than the 1940 rate, Mr. Stanley added.

—V—

Cowles Offers Metal Cleaner

The Cowles Detergent Company is offering 'Lixol,' a new solvent emulsion-type metal cleaner. This cleaner is said to be suitable for use on all metals, and leaves an invisible oil film, ideal for painting or shop storage. 'Lixol' is said to produce physically clean surfaces, and can be used alone or diluted with water or kerosene. Descriptive booklets on this revolutionary new cleaner are available upon request at the office of the company, 7016 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, mentioning the REPORTER.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Prices Maintained in Dyestuffs Chemicals Market with Activity Holding at Recent Levels—Spot Stocks on Imports Fair —Expect Future Shipments to Grow More Uncertain

The market for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals was devoid of any change pricewise last week and activity in general was maintained at recent levels. With stocks of imported materials for the most part in only fair volume, the shipping situation continued tight and showed signs of becoming more critical as the war wears on.

Converters' and wholesalers' prices of finished piece goods made of cotton, rayon, and their mixtures were placed under a formal OPA price regulation last Tuesday by Administrator Leon Henderson at substantially lower levels than the temporary ceilings imposed last March. At the same time, the administrator, in a companion order, established maximum charges, which converters may obtain for their costs of transforming grey goods into finished textiles, through such processes as bleaching, dyeing, napping, printing or mercerizing.

Mr. Henderson gave further assurance on Wednesday to the American people that the cost of cotton goods items in their wardrobes would be stabilized at March, 1942, levels by freezing the ceiling price at which manufacturers and wholesalers may sell virtually all types of cotton goods and cotton yarns. Supplementing the General Maximum Price Regulation, the administrator issued amendments to six price schedules applying to cotton products. These changes peg the previous sliding-scale "textile" ceilings on the basis of a spot cotton price of 20.37c. per pound. This represents the highest quotation registered for actual cotton sold at the ten leading Southern terminal markets during March, 1942.

Ceiling prices for raw and processed wool waste materials, the most important available substitutes for virgin wool in men's and women's clothing and other articles, have been established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 123, which became effective last Tuesday.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—No new developments in market. Prices firm, unaltered.

Alumina Chloride.—Activity quiet. Prices maintained.

Antimony Salts.—Market shows no change. Quotations unaltered.

Chrome Acetate.—Market devoid of new features. Quotations unaltered.

Soda Bichromate.—Light demand for material. Prices show no change.

Zinc Dust.—No new developments. Prices firm, unaltered.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Material in tight supply. Quotations unchanged, firm.

Tapioca Substitute

Supplies of tapioca cut off by the war in the Orient may be replaced by home-grown "waxy corn," a kind of corn with a special type of starch suitable for both food and industrial uses, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Development of this promising emergency crop for the Corn Belt has already reached the stage where the department believes it can be put into commercial production by 1943.

Preliminary breeding work on waxy corn has been under way since 1936 and it is now only a matter of increasing the available supply of seed to obtain the production needed.

Practically all the seed available now—less than 100 pounds—will be used for seed production this year. It is believed that this should supply some grain for commercial production of the tapioca substitute in 1943.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.3	260.3	260.2	176.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Cochineal.—Demand at fair level. Material quotably unchanged.

Fustic.—Moderate demand maintained. Prices same.

Hypernic.—No new developments. Prices show no change.

Indigo.—No change in situation. Quotations unchanged.

Logwood.—Stocks here in fair volume. Future shipments uncertain. Prices show no alteration.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Shipments of soluble dried blood made only for war purposes. Light albumen supply situation satisfactory. Prices maintained.

Albumen, Egg.—Demand continues at recent levels. Pricewise, no change.

Corn Sugar.—No change in market conditions. Prices unaltered.

Dextrin, Corn.—Level of demand maintained. Prices same.

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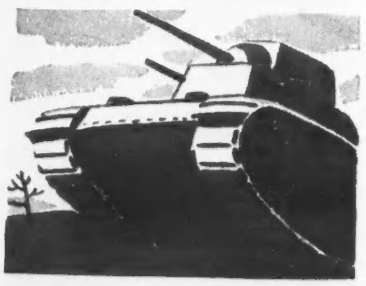

Because these and other chemicals are so vital to winning the war, we ask the indulgence of our customers in civilian industries if deliveries are delayed. Barrett's vast facilities and 88 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production at top limits.

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Naphthalene	Flotation Agents
Phthalic Anhydride	Tar Distillates
*Cumar (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)	Anhydrous Ammonia
Rubber Compounding Materials	Sulphate of Ammonia
Bardol*	Arcadian* the *American* Nitrate of Soda
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Coaltar Chemicals

Market for Coaltar Chemicals Is Featureless Pricewise—Use of Tar And Tar Products for Paving Purposes Requested Deferred in Atlantic States

Pricewise, the market for coaltar chemicals was just about featureless this week. Benzol continued tight with transportation a difficult problem to solve. Use of the material in motor fuel has been stopped due to it being a necessary ingredient of synthetic rubber.

A very tight supply situation exists in the intermediate quarter and factors expect more products to go on allocation in the near future.

Very little toluol is available for use in the manufacture of coaltar colors but manufacturers of these were striving last week to keep up with the requirements of textile mills, which now are believed to be taking all the government business their capacities will allow.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes has requested deferment, for the duration of the war, of all non-essential uses of asphalt, asphaltic products, tar and tar products for highway, street, road, and other paving purposes in seventeen Atlantic States and the District of Columbia.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 98.9 percent of ingot capacity against 97.6 percent in the previous week, an increase of 1.3 points or 1.3 percent, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 98.8 percent. Last week's operating rate was equivalent to 1,679,900 net tons of ingots and castings, against 1,657,900 in the previous week, 1,678,200 a month ago, and 1,521,900 in the corresponding week of 1941.

Basic Products

Benzol.—No new developments in market. Quotations under agreement till July 1. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended April 18 indicate production from that source of 3,602,200 gallons of benzol of all grades.

Coaltar.—Active demand for material continues. Quotations unaltered.

Creosote Oil. — No new developments. Prices same.

Cresol.—Market conditions exhibit no change. Quotations firm, unaltered.

Naphthalene. — Activity at recent levels. Pricewise, no change. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended April 18 indicate production from that source of 1,568,700 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Complete allocation rules. Prices unchanged. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended April 18 indicate production from that source of 20,916,000 pounds of phenol, all grades.

Coaltar Pitch

Various grades of coaltar pitch occupy indirectly an important position in the war program. As an ingredient of carbon electrodes it is used extensively in steel and aluminum plants and in war building, such as paving and waterproofing roofs. The government has been a buyer for use in army camps, principaily in construction work.

As in the case of other basic materials, the raw material situation has affected the output and supplies are not sufficient to meet demands.

A noticeable decline occurred in exports during the first six months of 1941 when only 2,234 tons were exported, against 8,373 tons in the like period of 1940. Exports during 1939 were 10,444 tons, compared with 10,689 tons in the year 1940. Canada and the Panama Canal Zone have been the chief export markets.

Price movements have not been frequent and no change has been recorded in the 160-degree material since the start of the war. Prices for this are quoted at $19 per ton for car lots and $22 per ton for less than car lots.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	126.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pyridin.—No slack in demand. Quotations maintained.

Solvent Naphtha.—Market position unaltered. Material quotably unchanged.

Tar Acid Oils.—No new developments. Prices same.

Toluol.—Supply getting tighter with material on allocation. Quotations unchanged under agreement to third quarter. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended April 18 indicate production from that source of 720,440 gallons of toluol, all grades.

Xylol.—Supply remains tight with prices under agreement to July 1. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended April 18 indicate production from that source of 162,680 gallons of crude and refined xylol.

Chicago, Apr. 30.—Good movement continues for the coaltar bases. Material has been ordered on a basis showing little recession from that recently prevailing. Benzol orders are fair. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; motor benzol, 8½c. to 9c.; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Market exhibits no new feature. Quotations maintained.

Cyclohexanol.—Active demand for material. Prices show no change.

Cyclohexanone. — Market position unaltered. Quotations same.

Methylcyclohexanol.—No new developments. Prices unaltered.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Situation unaltered. No change in quotations.

Cleve's. — No new developments. Prices maintained at recent levels.

—*Continued on page 43*

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, October 8-11; Northern New England Section, May 15; Southeastern Section, Atlanta, Ga., June 6; Philadelphia Section, June 12.

American Gas Association, New Orleans, La., May 4-7.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Waldorf-Astoria, June 4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Association, Seaview, N. J., June 5-6.

Patents Seizure Program Outlined

—*Continued from page 5*

1. As rapidly as possible possession will be taken of all enemy-owned or controlled patents and all interests of enemies under patents where such patents or interests appear to have any substantial value.

2. The primary purpose of vesting and administering foreign-owned patents is to break any restrictive holds which these patents may have on American industry, particularly restrictions which may operate to impede war production, and it is proposed to seek out such restrictions with the aid of the Department of Justice, the Board of Economic Warfare, and others, and to break them wherever found by whatever means may be available.

3. In order to secure the maximum utilization of patents which may come into possession, it is proposed to make them freely available to American industry.

4. In regard to patents which are owned by corporations which have or which will come into control of the custodian, as distinguished from patents which are seized directly from an enemy owner, the general policy will be to permit the corporation, as an operating unit, to retain and continue to manage those patents which are necessary and useful to its business; any other patents which the corporation may own will be administered directly by the Alien Property Custodian.

5. For the present the administration of patents which are seized directly from enemy owners will also be under the immediate control of the Office of Alien Property Custodian. It may eventually be desirable to turn these patents over to a government-owned and operated corporation which could not only administer the patents, but which could also conduct the necessary technological research to maintain and improve their value.

6. The income which accrues from patents in control of the custodian, both in the form of royalties from licenses already outstanding and from licenses hereafter granted may be used to defray the expenses of discovering the patents, appraising their value, making them usuable and available to licensees, administering the licenses, and in such research projects as may be necessary to obtain the greatest possible use of the patents.

DCAT Gives $6,112 to Red Cross Fund

A check for $6,112.72 was presented by the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade on April 30 to Leon Fraser, chairman of the American Red Cross Fund for Greater New York.

John C. Ostrum, Victor E. Williams, Leon Frazer, S. B. Penick, jr., and Robert B. Magnus.

The sum was the net proceeds of the section's seventeenth annual banquet held March 12 in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The executive committee held its regular meeting at India House for this occasion. S. B. Penick, executive vice-president of S. B. Penick & Co., and chairman of the section, made the presentation, assisted by John C. Ostrom, secretary of the section; Victor E. Williams, vice-chairman of the section and Eastern sales manager for the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, and Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, and said:—

We are extremely pleased to make this substantial contribution to the American Red Cross War Fund and sincerely hope other business organizations will be as successful in helping to maintain the fund so vital to all American service men and women.

The executive committee elected eleven new member companies to the section's roster, bringing the total to 363—a new, all time high. A resolution requesting the Federal government to exempt users of non-beverage alcohol from the proposed increase in revenue tax was adopted.

Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Acids

—*Continued from page 42*

Fumaric.—No change in market position. Material quotably unaltered.

Gamma.—Demand at steady level. Prices same.

H.—Nothing new in market as regards activity or prices.

Laurent's. — Replacements made steadily with demand at recent levels. Pricewise, no change.

Maleic.—Position tight. Material in active demand. Quotations unchanged.

Malic.—Good interest maintained. Tone firm. Prices same.

Salicylic. — Good demand against light supply. No change in prices.

Other Intermediates

Anilin.—Supplies growing thighter with little material for other than war purposes. Prices unchanged.

Alphanaphthol. — Tone of market unaltered. Prices same.

Benzidin Base. — Shipments at steady level. Quotations unchanged.

Betanaphthol. — No alteration in market position. Prices unaltered.

Betanaphtholamine. — Market exhibits no new feature. Prices same.

Diethylanilin.—Market tone unaltered. Prices unchanged.

Dimethylanilin. — Demand continues at recent levels. Pricewise, no another United States service for information on sources of supplies. Information should be given to nearest WPB contract distribution office.

Dinitrobenzene. — Offerings being consumed rapidly by heavy demand. Quotations unaltered.

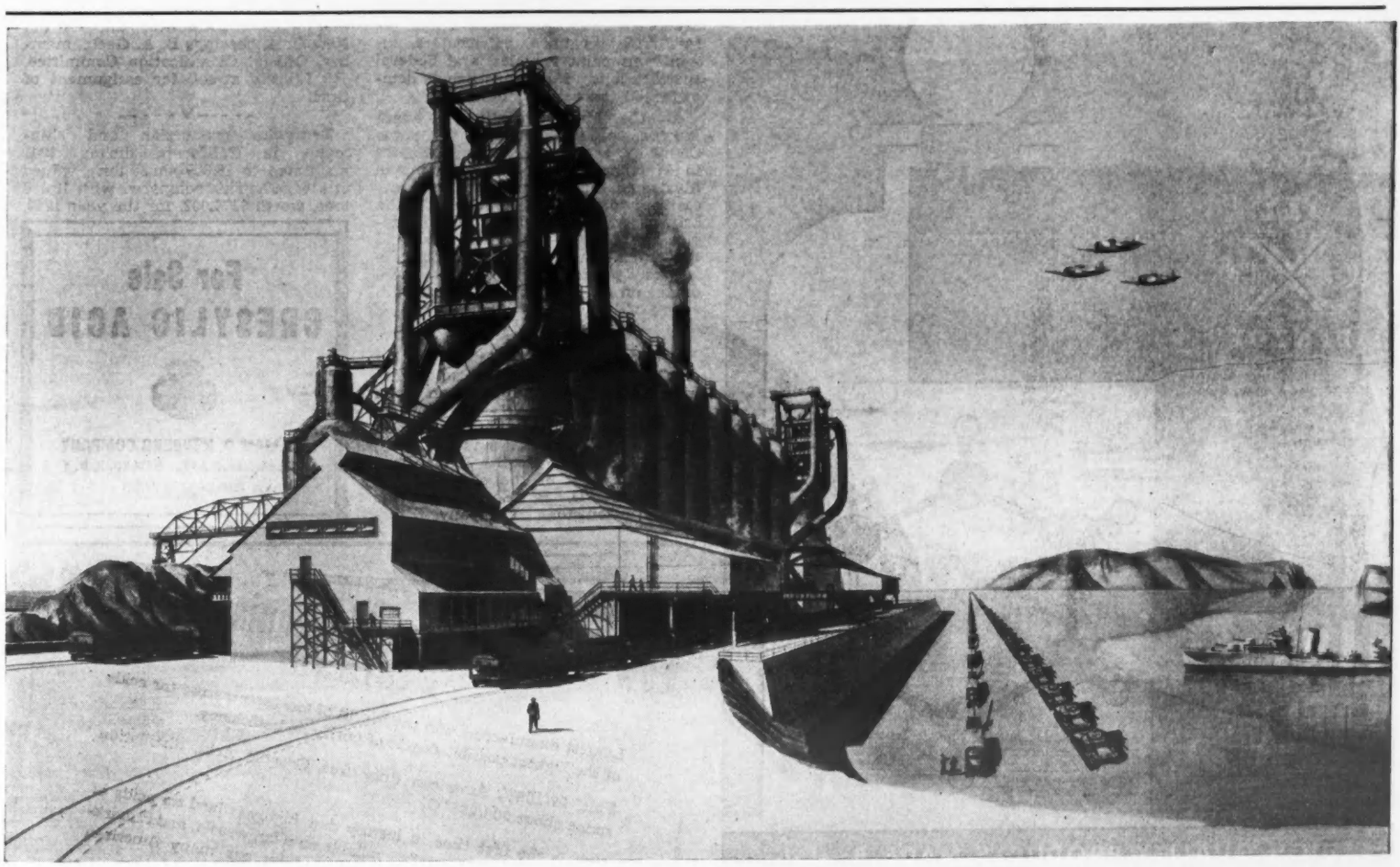
Dinitrophenol. — Situation unchanged. Prices same.

Dinitrotoluene.—War requirements continue heavy, leaving little material for civilian uses. No change in prices.

Diphenylamine.—No new feature in market. Material quotably unchanged.

G Salt. — Tight supply situation rules. Pricewise, no change.

Metanitroanilin.—Prices, market position show no change.



Steel Is More Precious Than Gold

The greatest hope of mankind is the fact that America alone can produce 50% *more* steel than all the Axis-dominated countries.

The process of steel-making starts at the blast furnace, and a blast furnace needs enormous quantities of coke. Censorship forbids us to tell how greatly coke production has been increased with new Koppers coke ovens, but it is a heart-warming figure.

These ovens convert millions of tons of coal into coke, gas and other products, vast quantities of which are further processed by Koppers into chemicals used in the explosives, plastics, synthetics, rubber, dyes and drugs now so important to military success.—Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Metaphenylenediamine.—No change in market tone. Quotations unaltered.

Nitrobenzene.—Good call for material. Pricewise, no change.

Orthocresol.—Quotations firm at recently established lower level.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Demand heavy with material prorated in general. Pricewise, no change.

Orthochloroparanitroanilin. — Market exhibits no new feature. Prices unchanged.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Call for material at high level. Supplies tight. Quotations unaltered.

Paranitroanilin.—No change apparent in market. Prices same.

Paraphenylenediamine.—Market exhibits no new feature. Pricewise, no change.

Paratoluidin.—Supply tight. Quotations unaltered.

Phthalic Anhydride.—War requirements heavy. Allocations rule on civilian business. Quotations unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

With textile mills believed to be taking all the government business their capacities will allow, coaltar color manufacturers were striving last week to keep up with their requirements. The firm tone of basic materials from which colors are derived tends to keep supplies none too plentiful. The demand from printing ink and cosmetic manufacturers remained quiet and approximately at recent levels.

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Du Pont Changes Name Of R. & H. Chemicals Dept.

The change in name to Electrochemicals Department for one of the manufacturing units most basic in the production of chemicals for peace and wartime uses has just been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. This group of activities was originally known as the R. & H. Chemicals Department. The change is effective June 1.

Paint Production Clubs News

—*Continued from page 7*

Photographs were exhibited showing the similitude of basic carbonate and basic sulfate of lead, blended and cofumed leaded zinc oxides, when tested under the plans set forth.

Baltimore

The feature of the April meeting of the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club was a talk by Victor MacNulty, of the Hercules Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., on the application of "Rosin Esters" in the varnish industry.

C.D.I.C.

The March meeting of the Cincinnati - Dayton - Indianapolis - Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club heard Paul Blackmore, of the Interchemical Corporation, report on the status of the club's defense projects. He announced that the club had been asked to work on two additional problems for which our proximity to Wright Field would be advantageous. These are: (1) A temporary camouflage paint for planes on the ground. This paint should be removable with a hose but also be shower proof. (2) A removable black for night camouflage for planes. Mr. Blackmore pointed out that these were difficult problems, and asked that the club consider them carefully before undertaking them. President Haniewich extended an invitation to the club to again meet in Columbus on June 8 for the annual golf tournament. The invitation was accepted.

E. W. McMullen, of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, was the guest speaker. his talk dealt wtih a scientific method of conducting and evaluating exposure tests, with the object of determining properties of paint ingredients.

Chicago

The Chicago Paint and Varnish Club announced that it had invested $700 from its surplus funds in defense bonds. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Alec Schwarcmann, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, who stressed the importance of research and the development of future raw materials. He also made the suggestion that this club cooperate in this field with some university or other technical laboratory in promotion of some pure research problem. The club was told that four of its members were serving with the armed forces, as follows:—Jack Ayrault, jr., of the Federal Varnish Company; Lieut. George Nichols, of the Barrett Varnish Company; Lieut. Carrol Scholle, of the Jewel Paint Company; and J. Snodgrass, of the Tousey Varnish Company.

Golden Gate

The Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club was addressed by Dr. Alec Schwarcmann, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo. He discussed what has been done through scientific study and work to alter the properties of domestic oils so as to improve their value as replacements for tung oil. He also told us what line of attack the research men will follow in the future in their work on linseed and other oils.

W. R. Bowman, of the National Lead Company, who is president of the club, informed the meeting that he had been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army. He will be stationed at the Kankakee Ordnance Works, Joliet, Ill. H. W. Crockett, of the Paraffine Companies, who is vice-president of the club, presided.

Louisville

Edwin Edelstein, of the Newport Industries Inc., addressed the April meeting of the Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club on "The Adaptability of Resinates in Present-Day Formulation Problems, Including Federal Specifications." The high melting resin, 'Zinar,' was described together with methods of handling it. Procedures were outlined for securing high and stable viscosities. Applications were illustrated for four-hour soft oil varnishes, furniture finishes, traffic paints, alkyd blends as for office furniture, calcicoaters, luminiscent paint vehicles, and Federal specifications. Numerous panels demonstrated the results obtainable.

At the March meeting Kenneth Burgess, of the Magnetic Pigments Company, spoke on 'Synthetic Oxides in Wartime Use.' A colored movie illustrated the difference in the process used to secure the black oxide, the browns and the yellow. Color depends largely on the particle size and the crystal shape. In conclusion the speaker presented figures for these oxides on reflection by infra-red light.

Philadelphia

The feature of the April meeting of the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club was an open forum on the recently issued orders of the War Production Board on aluminum and tin. Hyman Katinsky, of the Thomson Porcelite Paint Company, president of the club, led the discussion. D. B. Becker, of the Reichare-Coulston Company, discussed synthetic iron oxides and mineral earth pigments.

Pittsburgh

The April meeting of the Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club heard Henry L. Beakes, of the Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, discuss "The Production of Zinc Chromate Primers to Meet Specification AN-TT-P-656" and other considered government specifications. Along with a discussion on zinc chromate, the speaker dealt on a satisfactory grinding procedure for this specific zinc chromate primer in order to meet the tests required in this specification. Mr. Beakes also interpreted the methods adopted by the Navy, for testing this type of primer. The club appointed a committee to arrange the June picnic.

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Acid, Chemical Minimum Weight Increase Proposed

—*Continued from page 5*

for descriptions now 36,000, 45,000 pounds.

Chemicals will be similarly treated, for it is proposed to advance to 13,000 pounds subject to rule 34 for cars longer than 40 feet. Chemicals now enjoy a 12,000 pound minimum. For chemicals in carboys currently 24,000 R pounds, 30,000 pounds subject to the rule will be considered. For other descriptions currently enjoying a minimum weight of 30,000 pounds, 36,000 pounds is proposed. Others now 36,000 pounds will be 45,000 pounds . . . and 50,000 pounds is proposed for those now subject to a minimum weight of 40,000 pounds.

For petroleum oils, greases and wax currently 26,000 R, 40,000 pounds is suggested—and 40,000 pounds for others now subject to 30,000 pounds.

These proposals are set for discussion and consideration, according to E. A. Leveille, Chairman, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, traffic committee, May 12 at the Union Station in Chicago; and May 19 at 143 Liberty street, New York, when interested shippers will be afforded opportunity to present their points of view. For the Chicago hearings apply to R. C. Fyfe, chairman, of Western Classification Committee; and for the New York hearings B. A. Gaetz, member, Official Classification Committee, 143 Liberty street, for assignment of time.

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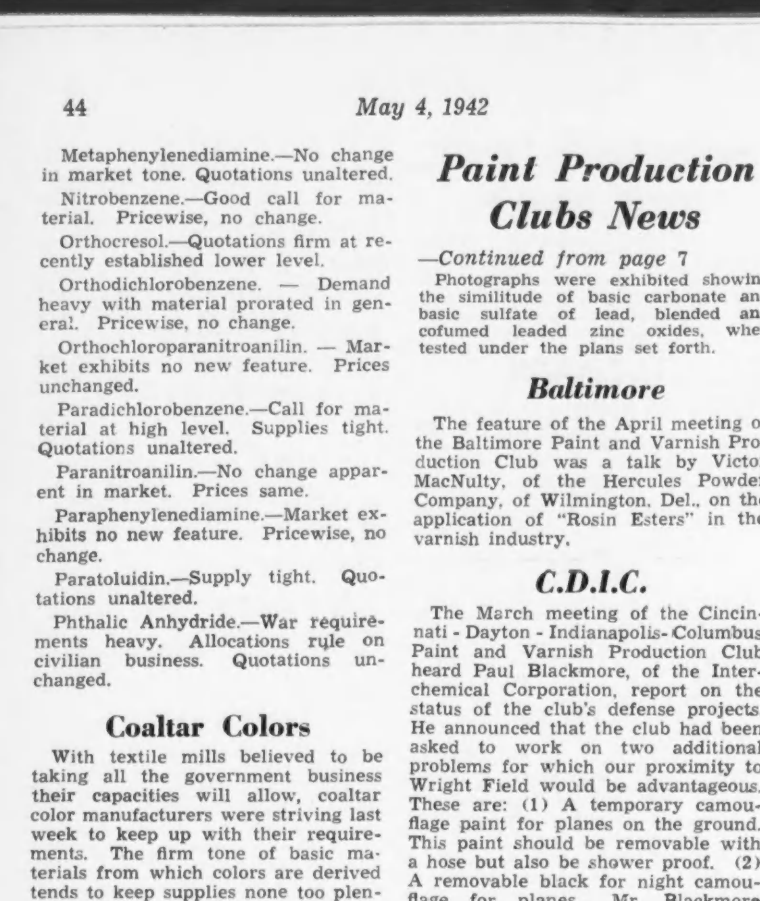
Bentonite production and shipments in California during 1941 amounted to 18,369 short tons, valued at $164,582. This compared with 10,360 tons, worth $174,002, for the year 1940.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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Temporary Price Ceilings for Oil Paints and Varnishes Superseded By New March High Prices Regulation—Movement Into War Industries Continues Brisk—Rosin Steadier

In view of the issuance, early last week, of the OPA's general maximum price order, establishing price ceilings for all commodities at the highs of March, Price Administrator Leon Henderson has promulgated a supplementary order revoking its temporary price regulations on all oil paints and varnishes. The new schedule is to become effective May 11. It will supersede the temporary maximum prices fixed at levels prevailing on April 12. Like the first order, the new regulation, stipulating the high levels of March, applies to manufacturers' prices on all paints and varnishes in which linseed oil, or any other drying oil, is a component part, and embraces house paint, wall paint, interior flat paint, enamel, lacquer enamel, undercoats, floor and deck paint, barn and roof paint, colors in oil, shingle stain, fillers and varnish.

Though there has been a slight slowdown in the movement of paint, varnish and lacquer materials for civilian use, the takings of the war industries are enormous. Titanium pigments are not being shipped in as great volume as recently, as consumers have now received their monthly allotments. Zinc oxides are manifesting an easier tone in some grades as a result of restrictions.

Users of casein are withholding orders for the domestic product, realizing that the steadily increasing production, reflecting the record milk and cheese output, is likely to weaken the price structure. Some concessions are already being made in these domestic grades. Argentine casein is lethargic.

Dry and chemical colors are in only limited demand, due to the restrictions on the use of many of the colors in many industries. The same condition prevails in varnish gums, which are now tied up with numerous rules and regulations.

Southern and local markets for naval stores remained quiet last week so far as new business was concerned, though the movement on contracts apparently held up well. The rosin situation appeared to have a steadier tone, but price movements were generally narrow.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 1c. to 11c. per 100 lbs. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, domestic, c.l., delivered, 1c.
Turpentine, gum, ¾c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
141.4	**141.4**	**140.2**	**128.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With the demand far outrunning the supply, the markets for pig lead and slab zinc is extremely strong. Producers could handle twice as much business as at present, if it were not for the priority orders. War industries continue to absorb the lion's share of available stocks. Prices are firmly maintained. Industrial residues of both lead and zinc as well as of tin have been specifically exempted by the OPA from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation in a supplementary regulation, issued simultaneously with the March high prices ceiling order. Only partially offsetting this concession on the part of the OPA, the WPB has launched a program for conserving substantial quantities of lead as well as antimony and rubber by prohibiting the production of electric storage batteries employing them except those of small ampere hour capacities.

Lead

Stocks of refined lead in the United States amounted to 27,160 tons at the end of March, compared with 24,830 tons at the end of February, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Domestic shipments in March totaled 57,590 tons, compared with 45,920 in February, while production from domestic ore rose to 50,919 tons in March from 45,633 in February. Secondary and foreign supply increased to 9,009 tons in March from 4,597 in February. Combined supply rose to 59,928 tons from 50,230.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from April 24 to May 1, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		Spot. London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: March

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in March, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $48,070,117. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1941 follow:—

		Classified sales reported by 580 establishments				Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales			
			Total.	Paint and varnish.	Lacquer.	
1942.						
March	$48,070,117	$23,718,650	$18,897,968	$13,929,484	$4,968,484	$5,453,499
Total, 3 mos.	$140,290,435	$68,687,068	$55,706,762	$40,497,125	$15,209,637	$15,896,605
1941.						
March	40,185,294	19,565,515	17,033,354	12,124,491	4,908,863	3,586,425
Total, 3 mos.	$108,480,793	$51,646,754	$47,099,082	$33,287,720	$13,811,362	$9,734,957

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

Society of the Plastics Industry, Hot Springs, Va., May 3-5.

American Society for Testing Materials, Memphis, Tenn., annual meeting, June 22 to 26.

The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

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MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
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The change-over raises a thousand pressing problems. How to adapt present equipment? What materials are needed most, and quickest? How to meet these pressing needs in the face of a growing scarcity of many essentials?

Because of our long experience with government needs and specifications, Calco is in a particularly favorable position to advise you on all matters relating to color work on Government contracts. With many other problems, too, our long experience with the chemistry of color can prove a practical aid.

Your Calco representative, and our Technical Service Department are at your service to help in overcoming your own particular difficulties.

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• DALLAS
• MEMPHIS
• SHAWNEE, OKLA.
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• SAN FRANCISCO
• OAKLAND
• SEATTLE
• PORTLAND, ORE.
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9 BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from April 24 to May 1, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs, Per pound, New York.	Slabs, Per pound, E. St. Louis.	Spot, London, Per ton, £ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0865	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Demand continues in moderate proportions. There is a steady movement into consuming channels. Prices holding well.

Litharge.—Market keeps steady with no change in offerings, demand or prices.

Lithopone.—Call far outstrips supply. Allocations are still in force.

Red Lead.—Enforced curtailment of storage battery production is reducing demand from that industry. A fair movement continues, however, to other consumers. Market moderately active and firm.

Titanium Pigments.—Offerings are more liberal and the demand has fallen off somewhat. Buying pressure is easing up. Prices continue firm.

White Lead.—Movement is slowing down slightly, but deliveries against previous commitments are being made in sizable volume. Producers state that the earlier confusion regarding restrictions is rapidly being cleared up.

Zinc Oxides.—The ban on crude rubber for civilian use is still contracting use of this pigment to some extent. On other scores, however, the demand continues extensive. Allocations still govern. Prices remain firm.

Driers

Offerings are of normal proportions. Fairly regular shipments continue to be made. Palmitates and stearates of all types are in good demand. Other driers are still moving into consuming channels in moderate quantities. Shortages are looming in several quarters. Prices are strongly held.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales Reported

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for March, 1942, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
Paste	105,618	$10,816
Dry, casein bound	264,258	20,949
glue bound	214,522	10,989
Total	584,398	$42,754

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	719,994	$52,114
casein-bound	306,703	18,222
Interior, casein-bound paste or semi-paste form	*356,578	411,979
dry-powder form	1,407,220	104,213
glue-bound	200,519	6,169
Total	.....	$592,724

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	1,603,157	$72,879
Cold-water	1,765,451	88,808

Sales of these products for March, compared with the corresponding period of 1941, were as follows:—

Plastic paints	lbs.	584,398	652,756
	value.	$42,754	$42,582
Cold-water paints	value.	$592,724	$578,254
Calcimines	lbs.	3,368,608	6,757,604
	value.	$161,687	$300,672

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos. — Market fairly active, with demand unabated. Prices steady.

Asphaltum. — Demand continues brisk. Offerings are extensive. No change in prices.

Barytes.—Market steady. Demand sizable. Prices firm.

Blanc Fixe.—Some tightness noted. Demand active for all grades.

China Clay.—Both domestic and imported materials moving briskly. Market steady.

Diatomaceous Earth.—All grades in good demand. Inquiries growing. Shipments of moderate size.

Fullers Earth.—Movement routine. Tone firm.

Graphite.—Shipments continuing at

RAYOX — Pure Titanium Dioxide
RAYCAL — Titanium Calcium Pigment
SURFEX — Surface-Treated Calcium Carbonate
DURITE — Pure Phenolic Resin
PEERLESS CLAY — Domestic China Clay
RAYBAR — Titanium Barium Pigment
RAYSIL — Titanium Silicate Pigment
PYRAX — Ground Pyrophyllite
MULTIFEX — Colloidal Calcium Carbonate
THERMATOMIC BLACKS — Carbon Blacks of Low Oil Absorption
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previous levels. Prices well maintained. Brazil is endeavoring to swell the output of its deposits, located in several of its states, including Ceara, Minas Gerais, Baia, Goias, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo and Rio-do-Sul, in the last-mentioned of which the deposits show about 83 percent carbon content. There are already two plants for treating graphite in Sao Paulo, one in Pindamonhangaba, where the first flotation plant in that country was installed, and still another in the Apiai district. At least three of the graphite districts in Brazil will soon be examined by United States government engineers. Some of the samples so far shipped here have resembled Ceylon plumbago.

Gypsum.—A heavy demand is reported. Prices continue firm. Production in Canada is shown in latest official reports to have reached 1,662,621 tons, last year, compared with 1,448,788 tons in 1940. Preliminary figures on the Canadian output at the outset of this year reveal a yield of 76,403 tons for January, against 175,031 for last December and 65,053 for January, 1941.

Mica.—Interest is running ahead of that for previous year. Some tightness is noted. It is now estimated that total shipments from Brazil for 1941 have fallen below those for 1940. For the first eight months of last year, these shipments reached only 566 tons, of which 59 percent was sent to Japan, 27 percent to the United States, and 12 percent to Germany. Texas production, dormant for many years, is being revived by Houston interests in the Van Horn Mountains in Culbertson County, Tex. Most of the mica found there is muscovite and ranges from small scales to crystals measuring one foot across.

Talc.—There is a good demand for this commodity and prices are firm.

Whiting. — Movement satisfactory. Tone steady.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—Inquiries continue in fair proportions. Prices steady.

Bone Blacks.—Movement sizable. Tone stable.

Cadmium Colors.—Market situation tight. Offerings limited.

Carbon Blacks.—Rubber industry taking less but the demand in other quarters continues active.

Chrome Colors.—Scarcity of raw material is causing producers difficulties. Demand still brisk. Offerings light. Prices strongly maintained.

Lithol Toners.—Demand moderately active. Prices steady.

Molybdate Orange.—Stocks scanty. Demand active. Prices firming.

Mercuric Oxides.—Offerings small. Inquiries heavy. Market stable.

Ochers.—Call good. Supplies limited. Prices firm.

Siennas.—Offerings fairly sizable. Demand good. Moderate volume moving into consuming channels.

Vermilion. — Market strengthening on active demand.

Naval Stores

Southern markets for naval stores remained closed last Monday in observance of Confederate Memorial Day. Quiet conditions still prevailed on other days of the week. The contract movement of rosin and turpentine was apparently steady but the disposition noticeable among buyers in recent preceding periods to hold off and await developments before providing for future needs, was accentuated by the events of the week in the matter of price fixing and impending tax and other legislation.

As a result of better weather for operations in the woods, receipts in primary centers showed some increase. The movement was still below expectations for this period of the year, however, and the tone of primary markets appeared to be somewhat steadier than recently, though price movements were not very decisive. Daily offerings in the South were light or moderate, but there was not sufficient buying interest to bring about any marked change in the situation.

Reports were still current about the shortage of labor and the situation in this respect seemed to be growing worse. Meantime consumption of rosin in war and other industries is liberal and apparently on the increase. On the other hand, the use of turpentine in painting is expected to show a decrease as a result of curtailment of construction.

Turpentine.—There was no change in the character of business in the local market last week. In the absence of stimulating developments in the South, purchasing here was limited to small quantities for prompt shopment.

Savannah, May 1.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday*	.....	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	55¾	12,850	369	292	6,942
Wednesday	55¼	17,050	487	375	7,054
Thursday	55½	8,550	194	259	7,909
Friday	55¾	8,000	61	6	7,064

* No trading.

Jacksonville, May 1.—Turpentine stock, 4,699 barrels.

Chicago—May 1

Turpentine continues to move fairly well. With offerings restricted, the market has a firm tone. Inquiry is good. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 80c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 85c.; single drums, 83c.; single barrels, 88c.

London, May 1.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Rosin.—The market remained quiet last week, consumers being interested merely in small lots to fill immediate requirements. Price movements were narrow in company with developments in the South, where the tone appeared to be somewhat steadier.

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SOVASOL No. 1 — Excellent General Rubber Solvent. Quick-Drying —Has Balanced Volatility.
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SOVASOL No. 5—Highly Refined. Colorless, Odorless Paint — Varnish Thinner.
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WET GROUND MICA ASSOCIATION, Inc.

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Receipts continued below expectations for this period of the year.

Savannah, May 1.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B			$2.37	$2.38	$2.39	$2.38
D			2.62	2.63	2.64	2.64
E			2.73	2.74	2.75	2.75
F			2.79	2.80	2.81	2.81
G			2.87	2.89	2.90	2.90
H			2.89	2.90	2.90	2.90
I			2.90	2.90	2.91	2.92
K			3.00	3.00	3.01	3.02
M			3.11	3.12	3.13	3.11
N			3.16	3.16	3.17	3.17
WG			3.30	3.39	3.31	3.31
WW			3.35	3.45	3.36	3.46
X			3.35	3.45	3.36	3.46
	Barrels					
Sales			570	316	273	345
Receipts			935	579	276	270
Shipments			198	375	1,778	221
Stocks						43,632

* No trading.

Jacksonville, May 1.—Rosin stock, 184,959 barrels.

Chicago—May 1

A better showing of interest is reported in rosin. Prices show no great change, but buying is in good volume, and undertone is fairly steady. Ruling prices in five-drum lots at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $4 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.22; M grade, $4.48; W.W. grade, $5.95.

London, May 1.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Inquiry good. Supplies light on spot. Market firm.

Pitch.—Local trade fairly active. Stocks moderate. Tone firm.

Rosin Oil.—All grades in moderate demand. Quotations generally steady.

Tar.—Production moving steadily to consumers in various industries. Market firm.

Lacquer Materials

War requirements for nitrocellulose are on the increase and this has a tightening reaction, of course, on various solvents. Nitrocellulose has not been taken over entirely by the government as yet, but the supply of material for civilian use is growing smaller daily. Otherwise, the market for lacquer materials exhibited little change in general last week.

Acetone.—No change in market position. Quotations unaltered.

Butyl Alcohol.—Priorities rule in this quarter. Much material going into butyl phthalate. Quotations same.

Butyl Acetate.—Business governed by priorities. Pricewise, no change.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Good level of demand continues. Prices unchanged.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—New developments lacking in market. Material quotably unchanged.

Diethyl Phthalate.—No change in activity. Prices maintained.

Dimethyl Phthalate.—Demand holds at recent levels. Quotations show no change.

Ethyl Acetate. Heavy deliveries. Quotations same.

Ethyl Lactate.—Market position unaltered. No change in prices.

Ethyl Oxalate.—New features lacking in market. Quotations unaltered.

Isopropyl Acetate.—Priorities rule in general. No change in prices.

Nitrocellulose.—War call for material growing heavier daily. Little for civilian use. Prices unaltered.

Shellac

The order of the Office of Price Administration issued April 28, freezing prices on the basis of those highest for the individual company in the month of March will not mean ultimate reduction of current quotations. The current agreed prices were in effect at the end of March and the only change that has been made in the allowable additional charges permitted to cover advances in war risk and marine insurance. It may, however, lead to some shift in quotations charged by other than the firsthands in shellac in this market. The market continued its sturdy, and very firm position throughout the past

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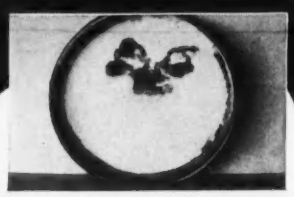

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FOR

MAINTENANCE

Carborundum Chairman

Dr. Frank J. Tone (above) has retired as president of the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., with which he has been associated since 1895. He has been named chairman of the board. Arthur A. Batts, former secretary, has been named president.

week. Complete conservation of stocks was shown to be entirely foresighted when the Jap drive toward Burma moved substantially closer to a position where invasion of India might be undertaken.

Synthetic Resins

Chlorinated Rubber.—With operations held down by an allocation order and a greatly reduced number of licensed buyers, leading producers report the market much retarded. Production continues in moderate proportions and is expected to be augmented by an expansion project of one prominent manufacturer, this fall. Prices continue firm and unchanged. Several specified brands of rubber substitutes have been made subject to direct allocation by WPB in an amendment to General Preference Order M-10, as current demand for essential use exceeds production.

Easter Gum.—A further reduction in stocks has contracted the movement of this commodity to a still greater extent. Demand keeps fairly active. Prices are strongly maintained.

Varnish Gums

Restrictions on the use of these natural resins imposed by the WPB is still curtailing shipments of certain types. Congo copal, exempt from this curb, is moving briskly. Prices continue firm.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Some concessions are being made in domestic goods, as offerings are large and production is expected to increase. Meanwhile buyers are holding off in the hope of getting the material at lower prices.

Glues.—Demand active for hide glue. Offerings light. Price unchanged. In order to compensate some middlemen and jobbers for the added expense that they incur in collecting hide glue stock from small producers, the OPA has modified the schedule applying to them. The amendment provides that, in case of a shipment from a seller's shipping point other than a producer's plant, the maximum prices which may be asked are those established in the revised price schedule, plus actual transportation charges from the producer's plant at which the hide glue stock was turned out to such seller's shipping point, f.o.b. such seller's shipping point.

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Paint on Metal Working Machines Limited

—Continued from page 7

cally needed machines on their trip to production lines in war plants.

Considerable floor space is occupied in some plants by the finishing department and this area can be used in expanding strictly production operations. The order applies to all types of machinery used for the processing of metal, whether the machinery is standard or special.

"Filler" is defined as any material used to fill in and smooth out irregularities in metal surfaces, and "primer or sealer" is any permanent protective coating of liquid applied to a metal surface prior to painting.

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Reichhold Chemicals Elects O'Connor

—Continued from page 7

ment of Watling, Lerchen & Co., a banking firm. Mr. Terray spent most of his previous business career with the Fred L. Lavanburg Company, manufacturer of chemical color pigments, Brooklyn, for some fifty-odd years, prior to the time the business was purchased by Reichhold Chemicals late in 1938.

Other officer s of the firm are:—Walter H. Breuer, vice-president; A. G. Goetz, vice-president-secretary; Dr. S. H. Baum, vice-president in charge of Eastern plant; P. L. Swisher, vice-president in charge of sales and advertising; C. B. Fritsche, vice-president in charge of defense activities; F. Grosius, treasurer.

The company is building two more plants. One at Detroit and the other in the South, costing $750,000 and $2,000,000, respectively. The plants will be devoted to the manufacture of aldehydes, dibasic acids, alcohols, chemical plasticizers and other critical chemicals of vital importance to the nation's war program.

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George Beal Out After Accident

Dr. George D. Beal, assistant director of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, who was seriously injured, with Mrs. Beal, in an automobile accident two months ago, is again able, as he phrases it, to "get around a little bit." He gets to his office occasionally, and he expects to be at the A.D.M.A. meeting in French Lick Springs.

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Quicksilver Buyers For U.S. Account Named

The Metals Reserve Company is buying surplus spot quicksilver of domestic origin at $192 per flask, f.o.b. New York city, according to Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce. Arrangements for the Metals Reserve Company's purchases were made on recommendation of the War Production Board and the buying will be done by Garrigues, Steward & Davies, Inc., and the George Uhe Company, both of this city.

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H. R. Barnet of the tapioca department of Stein, Hall & Co., has been transferred to the domestic production and technical development department of that company. He is succeeded in the tapioca department by Miss Elizabeth Peczy.

ZINC IN WAR
PHARMA-CEUTICALS 7
METAL SPRAYING
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NICKEL SILVER
1 HULL PLATES
2 RUBBER
3 PAINT
4 BRASS
5 CERAMICS
6 DIE CASTING
"Keep ... healthy"
It is rather ironic that zinc is used in the brass for shells that wound men—and in pharmaceuticals that heal them. Such is the futility of wars, yet such is the widespread importance of zinc when wars are thrust upon us. The use of zinc oxide in the preparation of adhesive tape, ointments and other medicinal products is one which carries an unquestioned preference rating. Pharmaceutical (U.S.P.) zinc oxide is the purest type of zinc oxide known and it is characterized by several outstanding qualities. It is protective, mildly astringent and adhesive. The exceptional fineness and whiteness of this zinc oxide make it especially suitable in ointments, dusting powders and adhesive tape.
While most of the war uses, shown in the index of this book, involve larger tonnages of zinc than U.S.P. zinc oxide, few are more important from a utility standpoint. The needs of the Medical Departments of our armed forces are just another reason why civilian users of zinc may not be able to obtain all of the metal or pigment they would like to use.
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Bids Wanted

Boiler Compound:—Quantities; Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Hines, Ill.; invitation 43-4, opening May 8.

Brushes:—600 artists'; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1909-SL, opening May 4.

Brushes:—2,000 draftsmen's dust brushes; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1090-SL, opening May 4.

Chlorine:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Hines, Ill.; invitation 43-5, opening May 8.

Cleaning Compound:—1,000 pounds, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1934-S3, opening May 6.

Glue:—1,440 8-ounce cans; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1943-S5, opening May 7.

Glue:—400 pounds animal sizing glue; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1942-RS5, opening May 7.

Laundry Soap:—Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Depot, 26 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.; invitation 1913-42-Neg-197, opening May 7.

Monomethylparaminophenol Sulfate:—1,500 pounds; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1931-S3, opening May 6.

Oil:—4,950 gallons boiled linseed oil; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1944-S5, opening May 7.

Paint:—11,550 pounds cold water paint; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1945-S5, opening May 7.

Salt:—350 tons evaporated salt; Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Fort Custer, Michigan; invitation 43-9, opening May 11.

Salt Residue:—40 tons; State Procurement Office, Treasury Department, 910 Quarrier street, Charleston, W. Va.; invitation 41-6954; opening May 4.

Scouring Compound:—2,034 pounds; Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; invitation 169, opening May 6.

Shaving Soap:—1,800 pounds; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1932-S3, opening May 6.

Soap:—180,000 pounds laundry drp soap; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1925-S3, opening May 6.

Soap:—41,250 pounds grit soap; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1927-S3, opening May 6.

Soda Sulphite:—5,000 pounds; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 1935-S3, opening May 6.

Wax:—14,000 gallons liquid floor wax; Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; invitation 170, opening May 4.

Wax:—3,000 gallons, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; invitation 149, opening May 4.

W P C O
See Page 36

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N.Y. Paint Credit Group Hears Frank Lovejoy

Frank W. Lovejoy, of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, was the guest speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the New York Paint & Allied Industries Credit Association at the Building Trades Employers' Association April 27.

Trade Briefs

Credit Congress of the National Association of Credit Men will be held in the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, during the week of May 10.

Philip L. Lotz, advertising manager of the Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has returned to active work after being seriously ill for the past several months.

Baltimore Paint Salesmen's Association monthly meeting was featured by the appearance of officers of the national association and representatives of the Washington and Richmond, Va., organizations.

John P. Coe has been made head of the synthetic rubber division of the United States Rubber Company, Akron. The division will place in operation a new plant in New England during the year.

Norman Baughn, with Cook Paint & Varnish Company for the past twelve years, has joined American-Marietta Company, Chicago, as a technical specialist in Army and Navy Ordnance and Quartermaster Corps paints.

Major Edward A. Luedke, sales manager for the Eagle Printing Ink Company, division of the General Printing Ink Corporation, this city, has been ordered to active duty on May 11 at headquarters, Second Corps Area, Governor's Island, N. Y.

David Donovan, of the advertising department of the Interchemical Corporation, this city, has been commissioned an ensign in the Navy.

Fireproof Materials, Inc., Schenectady, N. Y., has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution in the office of the secretary of New York State.

Charles P. Gilkison, former factory representative at Minneapolis for American-Marietta Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has been named assistant to Roland G. Maus, sales manager. He joined the industrial paint manufacturing firm four years ago, coming from Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company. He will make his headquarters at the company's main office in Chicago.

- - —V- - -

Paint Drier Revised Specifications Redrafted

The National Bureau of Standards on April 20 issued a second draft of the proposed revision of Federal Specification TT-D-651, for liquid paint drier. The draft has been transmitted to the trade for consideration and comment prior to its submission to the Federal Specifications Executive Committee for adoption and use by government departments.

It is requested that comment on the proposed revision be submitted to E. F. Hickson, chairman of the technical committee on paint of the Federal Specifications Executive Committee, by May 11, 1942.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Linseed Oil Lower with Domestic Flaxseed Markets — Soybeans Again Weaken—Refined Cottonseed Oil Futures Dull at Ceiling Prices—Crude Offerings Still Scarce

The market for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases remained quiet last week. Developments in the matter of price freezing and new tax and other legislation apparently had a tendency to make consumers more than ever disposed to hold aloof and await events. In such circumstances the volume of inquiries received was smaller than in recent preceding weeks. Linseed oil was again reduced by crushers owing to further weakness in flaxseed in domestic centers, but the tone of the oil market in general remained very firm. In many cases quotations were still merely nominal.

In an official report from Washington it was stated that the output of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1942 will depend largely on the degree of attainment of acreage goals for oil crops and production goals for animal fats, as well as on weather conditions.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Inquiry good. Output apparently applied mainly on contract. Spot oil scarce. Market firm.

Chinawood.—Still under priority and other regulations, and market quiet. Tone firm.

Coconut.—Crude and refined quiet and nominal here in absence of offerings.

Corn.—Reports of occasional transactions in crude oil at maximum quotations.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil stationary and firm. Trade fairly active.

Oiticica.—Quiet as result of light supplies and government restrictions. Quotations nominal.

Olive.—Foreign product scarce and nominal. Domestic edible oil in fair request. Supplies light. Tone firm.

Peanut.—Crude and refined still reported scarce. Quotation nominal.

Rapeseed.—Nominal quotations unaltered. Tone firm. Trade quiet.

Soybean. — Beans in downward trend at times. Oil continued firm, crude and refined. Offerings light.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.4	**194.6**	**194.8**	**146.4**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 1

Vegetable oil business is fairly substantial in volume, with tone of the activity reported rather stable. Inquiry has been picking up. Ruling prices are:—Coconut oil, refined, edible, 15c. to 15¼c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15½c. to 15¾c., drums, less than car lots. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound, April-forward; refined, edible oil, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, South, 13c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, mills, April-forward, 11¾c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicabo Board of Trade was fairly active. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing May 1	Closing Apr. 24
May	$1.84	$1.74⅛	$1.76⅝	$1.82⅝
July	1.87	1.78⅛	1.80¾	1.85⅝

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed prices weaken in domestic markets. Oil and meal lower.

Minneapolis, May 1.—Cash flaxseed receipts larger than anticipated. Demand good for choicer Northern type; poor for North Central and Northern damaged seed. Range from May price to 7c. over; very little trading in-between. About half arrivals good quality. Expected most of May contracts be closed up by last day and that deliveries be virtually nil. May open interest, 143,000 bushels; July, 328,000 bushels; September, 706,500 bushels. Public elevator stocks decreased 205,000 bushels in four days; last year decreased 50,000. Steady but slow progrkess in new-crop seeding. Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota practically completed. Northwestern Minnesota, half of North Dakota and parts of Montana still too wet. Still looks as though total acreage will exceed 4,500,000 acres. Good rains received where seeding finished. Land mainly in fine condition.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May	July
Saturday	$2.57½	$2.50½	$2.51½
Monday	2.55	2.48	2.50
Tuesday	2.53½	2.46½	2.48½
Wednesday	2.52¾	2.45¾	2.48
Thursday	2.53	2.46	2.48
Friday	2.55½	2.48½	2.50¾

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942	Receipts 1941	Shipments 1942	Shipments 1941
This week	194,000	141,400	28,000	15,400
Since Sept. 1.	12,268,800	2,897,400	2,028,200	731,300

Duluth, May 1.—The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$2.48	$2.50½
Monday	2.48	2.48
Tuesday	2.46½	2.46½
Wednesday	2.45¾	2.45¾
Thursday	2.46	2.46
Friday	2.48½	2.48½

Buenos Aires, May 1.—Flaxseed, $1.54 per bushel. Exports this week, 441,000 bushels, including 421,000 to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United States	5,996,000	4,216,000
United King.	395,000	637,000
Continent	185,000	327,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	12,000	399,000
Totals	6,588,000	5,579,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	29,921,000
Previous week	29,921,000
Last year	6,693,000

Linseed Oil.—The trend of flaxseed prices was downward at times last week in domestic markets, and the weakness was reflected in an easier linseed oil situation here. Quotations were generally reduced two points by crushers. There was little change in the attitude of buyers of linseed oil. Occasional inquiries were noted in some quarters, but the attitude of many buyers was still a waiting one, especially as the events of the week in the way of price freezing and proposed tax legislation had a tendency to add to the confusion and uncertainty among consumers over the outlook. Reports from the Northwest regarding new crop prospects were generally more favorable, field work being reported as advancing rapidly, with seeding completed in some sections. The indications seemed to point to a

Sunflower Seed

Purchasing of the 1941-42 sunflower seed crop in Argentina by the government of that country began recently at a provisional price of equal to $1.08 per 100 pounds. The seed will be resold at equal to $1.62 per 100 pounds. The purchase is made conditional on an actual promise by growers to reduce their 1942-43 plantings by 30 percent and growers must promise also that they will not utilize such acreage reduction for linseed, wheat or corn.

The Argentina government emphasized that in the event it is compelled to purchase the 1942-43 crop, the funds available will not exceed 70 percent of the amount used in financing the purchase of the current crop. Seed for export, and for producing oil for export, can be purchased only from the government at the $1.62 per 100 pounds price. There is said to be a good foreign demand for Argentina sunflower seed and a foreign outlet for the entire 1941-42 crop surplus of 245,000 tons could be secured, it is stated, if shipping space could be made available.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Tung Oil Association, annual convention in the Admiral Sims Hotel, Mobile, Ala., May 1 and 2.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., May 4 and 5; Valley Division, Hot Springs, Ark., April 20 and 21; Texas, Baker hotel, Mineral Wells, June 8 and 9.

National Oil Mills Superintendents' Association, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, May 21 and 22; Tri-States, Hotel Claridge, Memphis, Tenn., May 14 and 15.

Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Ass'n, annual convention, Hotel Claridge, Memphis, Tenn., May 7 and 8.

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material increase in the acreage, estimates of the probable area in some cases being above 4,500,000 acres.

Hull, May 1.—Flaxseed, La Plata, £20½ per long ton; Bombay, £21 3/16.

Minneapolis, May 1.—Scattered fill-in buying of linseed oil for near shipment. Washington news keeps buyers confused and indifferent toward deferred requirements. Idea general that new flax crop be quite liberal. Some worry over getting Argentine seed to this country. Hard to get crews for available boats. Shipping instructions continue good, and mills running at top speed. Tankcars, 13c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 13.9c.; warehouse lots, 14.3c., f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	5,150,000	4,350,000
Since Sept. 1	156,000,000	127,380,000

Chicago, May 1.—Linseed oil has been rather active, with tone of the market moderately steady. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 13c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.9c.; drums, less than car lots, 14.3c.

London, May 1.—Linseed oil, 4s. 6d. per cwt.

Minneapolis, May 1.—Linseed meal quiet. Shipping instructions good. Bulk carloads, $39 to $39.50 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	6,280,000	6,840,000
Since Sept. 1	318,380,000	262,540,000

Chicago, May 1.—Offerings of linseed meal have been expanding a little recently, with buying not particularly better. Resellers are in the market to a moderate extent with material. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $39 per ton; car lots, $39 to $39.50; less than car lots, $41 to $41.50.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined cottonseed oil futures quiet at ceiling prices. Southern crude offerings scarce. Crop news better.

Cottonseed Oil.—No change in the attitude of cottonseed oil traders followed the announcement from Washington concerning the freezing of prices of commodities. Trading remained practically at a standstill here, and Southern markets for crude oil were also quiet. Local prices were held at ceiling levels throughout the week. The open interest in the market on April 29 was only 389 contracts.

Offerings of crude cottonseed oil continued scarce. Soybeans displayed weakness at times, but there was no increase in offerings of soybean oil. Other vegetable oils were also scarce, though there were reports of occasional transactions in crude corn oil at ceiling prices.

Hogs and lard were generally firm. Receipts of hogs at some points were larger, arrivals in the leading centers for four days of the week aggregating 274,400 head. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended April 28 averaged 254 pounds against 252 pounds in the previous week and 247 pounds in the week before that.

Weather conditions over the cotton belt were more favorable and planting was pushed, though excessive precipitation hampered operations in some sectionos.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from April 27 to May 1, inclusive, compriced 13 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	13.98	13.98	13.98 bid
July	13.98	13.98	13.98 bid

Crude, Southeast, 12⅝c.

Chicago, May 1.—Buying of cottonseed oil has picked up a trifle here and there. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, May 1.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 36s. 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s. 1½d.

Cake and Meal.—Southern markets were generally reported as quiet. Tone in some sections easier.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—April 29

Cottonseed meal dropped to $38.50 per ton, Southeastern mill points, 8 percent. Decline due to lessened demand and pressure from soybean and peanut meals. Prime crude oil strong at 12⅝c., the ceiling. Cotton planting progressing rapidly under favorable weather.

Memphis—April 30

Crude cottonseed oil continues quiet. A few scattered tanks occasionally selling at ceiling price, 12⅝c. per pound, Valley basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, $34 per ton, Memphis basis. Bulk cake, $30.50 per ton, Valley basis. Bulk hulls, $6 per ton; sacked, $9.50. Peanut meal, $45.50 per ton, Southeast. Sacked soybean meal, $36 per ton, Memphis; $35 per ton, Decatur, Ill. Weather continues favorable for cotton crop preparations. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	April 23	April 30
May	$34.50@—	$33.50@34.00
July	35.20@35.50	34.55@34.75
October	36.20@—	35.70@—

Closing soybean meal futures:—

May	34.50@35.25	$34.25@35.00
July	34.50@35.20	34.25@35.10
October	34.65@35.00	34.25@35.25

Fatty Acids

Castor Oil.—Inquiry good. Raw material in light supply and firm. Quotations nominal.

Cottonseed Oil.—Fair movement of moderate lots. Quotations maintained. Tone firm.

Palm Oil.—Firm with raw material. Inquiry fairly active.

Red Oil.—Steady and liberal movement into consuming channels. Market firm.

Stearic Acid.—Contract movement steady. New business fairly active. Quotations maintained.

Chicago—May 1

Fatty acids are holding their own. Business is fairly good in the aggregate, and offerings remain quite limited. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; coconut oil, double distilled, 17c. to 17½c. per pound, tankcar; 17½c. to 18c., drums, car lots; 18c. to 18½c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double dis-

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tilled, 13c. to 13½c. per pound, tankcar; 13½c. to 14c., drums, car lots; 14c. to 14½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down cottonseed soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Primary situation reported tight. Local stocks light. Tone firm.

Menhaden.—Buying interest in refined limited to small lots for prompt shipment. Market firm.

Sardine.—Local supplies of refined oil apparently small. Demand fair.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—April 29.

Following the sale two weeks ago of about four tanks of menhaden oil from the Chesapeake Bay plants the market again dropped into the inactive state which had characterized it for quite a time. Producers seem indisposed to offer further supplies, while the potential buyers seem to hesitate about taking up stocks. The sale two weeks ago was at the ceiling of 66.6 per gallon. Refined oil held at approximately 82 cents per gallon in drums and about 78 cents per gallon in tanks. Reports about the fishing from Florida are to the effect that following fairly good catches or menhaden in the opening week of activity, weather conditions have continued to be unfavorable, with hauls small and the fish netted yielding very little oil.

Fats and Greases

Grease. — Quotations stationary. Tone firm. Inquiry fairly active.

Lard.—Cash quotations maintained at former levels. Market firm. Trade fairly active.

Stearin.—Trade quieter. Offerings light. Quotations nominal.

Tallow.—Steady movement reported into consuming channels. New business fair. Market firm.

Chicago, May 1.—Movement of most grades of fats and greases is holding up well. Choice white grease, 9.71c. per pound; prime stearin, 10½c. per pound; yellow stearin, 9¼c. to 9½c.; inedible tallow, prime, 9.71c. Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing May 1	Closing Apr. 24
Cash ...	$12.69½	$12.69½	$12.69½	$12.69½
May ...	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.82
July ...	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.82

Animal Oils

Degras.—Stocks generally light. Raw material firm. Inquiry fairly active. Quotations nominal.

Neatsfoot.—All grades wanted. Supplies generally small. Tone firm.

Oleo.—Fair movement of moderate lots on spot. Quotations nominal.

Chicago, May 1.—Buying of animal oils is steady to better. Lard oil, 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c.; oleo oil, prime, 12¾c.; acidless tallow oil, 14¼c. per pound, barrels.

Waxes

Bees.—Agreed prices in full effect. Higher war risk and marine costs raises question as to handling under general price-freezing order of OPA last week.

Candelilla. — Uncertainty regarding addition of currently higher war and marine insurance risk to the eventual ceiling to be established under OPA price-freezing order of last week.

Carnauba.—Trade awaits clarification of OPA freezing prices on basis of higher price individual house sold at in March. Question of addition of higher risk and marine insurance unanswered. Clarification needed.

Japan.—Firm. Not very active.

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Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

turing practices of the major chain-store systems of the country is nearing completion and may be presented to the grand jury within a few months. Just where the suits will be brought has not been decided upon yet.

The investigation involves the five big chains, A. & P., Safeway, Kroger, First National, and American stores, and has been going on since May a year ago. One important aspect of the inquiry concerns private brands and their alleged tendency toward monopolistic practices.

Officials will not say what they have uncovered in their investigations but promise some startling evidence if the cases get in court. The investigation was inspired by food product manufacturers and independent distributors who complained of extensive exploitation of chain-owned or chain-controlled brands.

Someone to Listen

No one disputes the fact that Washington is a beehive, as well as a hornet's nest; that the biggest problems of the war must come first and that the individual with his particular complaint must await his turn. This is a natural consequence of a nation striving to gear its productive machinery to match in one or two years what the enemy has been able to achieve quietly over a space of nine or ten years.

In this hectic period of rebuilding the nation's industrial plant the businessman has been kicked around and led into innumerable blind alleys with his problem. More often than not he went home unsatisfied, to find that his problems had multiplied by the overnight orders of the war agencies.

All this may soon be changed. While WPB cannot promise much of a slowdown in the output of new orders, a place is being provided where the confused businessman can have a sympathetic ear bent to his problems. A new organization is being established, known as the Service Branch, to give him advice and assistance. The wiseacres call it the wailing wall.

Agar Replacements

Tests being conducted by the American Pharmaceutical Association of pectin as a substitute for agar in N. F. preparations are still underway and continue to point to the substance as a possible, highly satisfactory replacement. At the present time the experimenting is in its final stages of the aging tests.

Pectin cannot be used alone as an emulsifying agent, but must be used with acacia or chondrus. Nor can it be used to replace tragacanth, because of its tendency to liquefy on standing. It can be used as a "bulker" for laxative mineral oil, however.

Sodium alginate is also being tested out as a replacement for agar.

The search for a substitute for agar has been made necessary by the fact that the supplies of this important product have been shut off by the Japanese control of the sea areas along the Asiatic coast where it is found. Some hunters are looking for commercial sources of agar in the neighorbood of Alaska.

Men Wanted

Labor supply is daily becoming one of the bigger problems facing the industrial planners in the government, and it is only a matter of time when priorities, and maybe draftings, will be invoked to guarantee ample numbers of workers for the war industries.

In the beginning the government will rely on the voluntary cooperation of labor and management to observe the preference ratings, but eventually compulsion will be resorted to to guarantee the continued high level of industrial output.

Current estimates indicated that there will be new jobs in war industries for about 15,000,000 workers, plus an additional 4,000,000 men in the armed forces by the end of this year.

Catching Up in War

The war production outlook, as reflected in recent comments by the President and other high officials of the government, should make some very unpleasant weekend reading for Adolph and his Axis appendages.

Of course, one can't be too specific in this day and age, but our progress in matching the Axis production has been so exceptional that the goals set last January may be raised. Last January we were thinking in terms of 185,000 planes, 120,000 tanks, 55,000 anti-aircraft guns, and 18,000,000 tons of shipping by the end of 1943, which immediately brought snickers from Adolph that Mr. Roosevelt was again indulging in the pastime of wishful thinking.

From what the President now says there is an excellent chance that the impossible will be accomplished and possibly surpassed. And instead of spending in the neighborhood of $56,000,000,000 in fiscal '43, there is now talk of spending $70,000,000,000—and them ain't peanuts, Mr. Schickelgruber.

Flax Acreage Expected To Total 4,300,000

Farmers are working by tractor light to complete seeding of the 1942 flax crop in the northwest flax belt, according to Flax Institute of United States. Conservative estimates indicate that about half of the crop is in the ground under most favorable moisture and soil conditions. There is, as usual, a great deal of variation in the amount of seeding accomplished in various localities, however, planting is on the general average ahead. Flax experts, in the field, are predicting a total figure of 4,300,000 acres for the country.

In the northwest the heaviest increase in plantings was experienced in territory where the best productive land was available. Flax growers, educated by the institute, familiar with flax and eager to join in the war program, gave unstintingly of their acres. According to officials of the AAA in Minnesota the State's goal will be realized without difficulty and the 12 percent increase in acreage requested will be met. Unofficial estimates indicate that increases will run well over the goal, possibly as much as 6 to 10 percent. More optimistic estimates indicated that Minnesota will run 1,700,000 acres of flaxseed.

Reports from unofficial sources in South Dakota indicate that State will reach its production goal though there is some doubt as to the status of the crop in North Dakota. Crop experts have made preliminary surveys of the probable acreage and say that there is a chance of the goal being attained, but add that it is still early to arrive at a definite figure. Montana acreage is expected to increase materially over the goal figure, but flaxmen discount this acreage materially because of the low production in the western areas.

Germination tests indicate most of the seed flax, of which there is plenty in all areas, is of better than average quality.

Titanium Pigment Opens San Fran, Los Angeles Offices

The Titanuim Pigment Corporation, subsidary of the National Lead Company, this city, opened May 1, branch offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles. The San Francisco office, located in 350 Townsend street, is in charge of R. Lee Wharton. Telephone number is Garfield 1442. The Los Angeles office, under the direction of E. G. Burling, is located in 2472 Enterprise street, Los Angeles, Calif. Telephone number is Tucker 5061.

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This Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P.—like *all* sold under the name of Baker—is extremely low in calcium content and iron content. It assays uniformly as to MgO and will give you uniform bulk. The crystal structure is uniform—a fine white powder, 300 mesh and finer.

A few of the manufacturers who will be especially interested

Manufacturers of citrate magnesia, internal powders (including anti-acids or ingredients of tablets), flavoring extracts, filtration of elixirs, will be interested in the chemical analysis and physical uniformity of Baker's Magnesium Carbonate.

Makers of cosmetics (deodorant creams and powders, face powders, foot powders, dusting powders, toothpaste and powders) will appreciate its uniform bulk which overcomes difficulties in both machine and hand-filling operations.

All manufacturers who have exacting specifications will be particularly interested because this U.S.P. chemical is manufactured under most rigid controls, assuring uniformity as to chemical analysis, volumetric density, crystal structure, particle size—and is exceptionally low in impurities.

We urge you to write for typical analysis and free testing samples. This is a splendid opportunity for large pharmaceutical manufacturers to obtain a second source of supply of Magnesium Carbonate and for smaller manufacturers to get an unusual product that fully meets U. S. P. standards.

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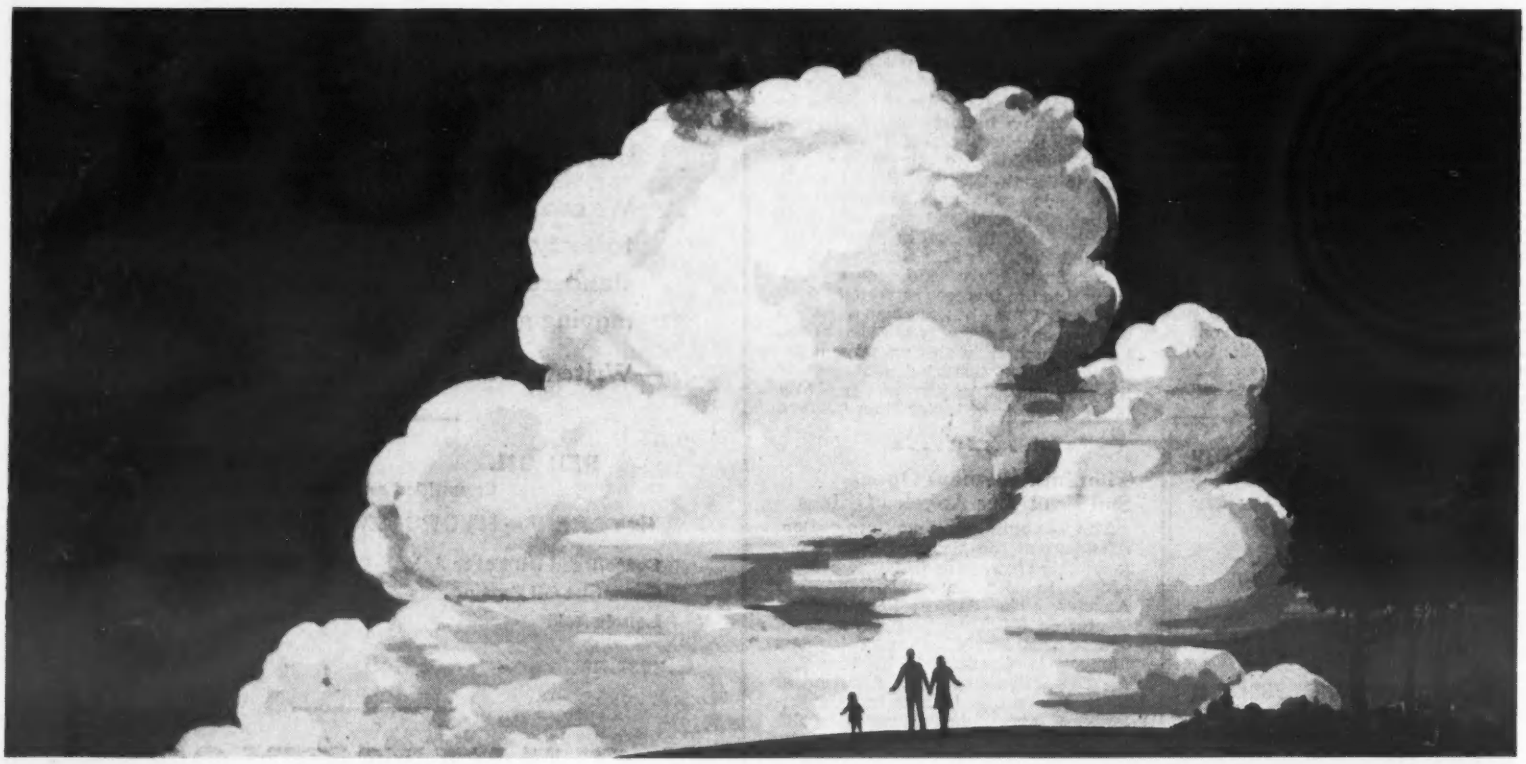

Baker's fine chemicals

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Drug and Fine Chemical Price Ceiling at March Levels Effective May 11—Numerous Problems Arise from OPA Order —Industry in Complete Sympathy

The price structure on drugs and fine chemicals was frozen completely on April 28 when the Office of Price Administration issued its order under the terms of which the highest prices of individual sellers in the month of March were made the basis of the congealment. The order becomes effective for manufacturers and wholesalers on May 11 and the retailers fall under its provisions on May 18.

Establishing a total price ceiling over drugs and fine chemicals cannot be said to have been completely as a surprise to industry. There had been many signs that piecemeal ceiling of prices, or stabilization of them by the method of price agreements under "requests" by the OPA, was not doing all that the Federal government sought.

Much clarification, and possible rearrangement of the program in special cases, will be needed. Importers were in special difficulty regarding ceiling prices on products subject normally to substantial, frequent fluctuation. In many cases, March prices on such merchandise were as dead as the well known dodo bird.

The comprehensiveness of the orders was fully realized, regarding which Mr. Henderson himself said:—"They are of such magnitude that even we who have been busy framing them for the last several weeks cannot fully visualize their ramifications."

Acid, Ascorbic.—Stabilized. Firm. Active. Well sold ahead.

Acid, Benzoic.—Strong but stable in price. In good request.

Acid, Citric.—Reduction in soft drink production may serve to relieve drain in citric acid production.

Acid, Boric.—Demand high and active. Price stabilization complete.

Strychnine

Rats, gophers, and prairie dogs in the agricultural West are probably the only inhabitants of the U. S. who find grim satisfaction in the success of Japanese arms in the Far East.

Jap arms control the Philippine Islands, garrison Cochin China, are over-running Burma, are getting set to invade India, and are attempting to invest Australia.

These Far Eastern countries supply nux vomica and St. Ignatius beans, sources from which is obtained the strychnine wherewith western U. S. farmers kill off rodents to prevent farm crop destruction.

Strychnine was first isolated in 1818 by the scientists Pelletier and Coventou, using St. Ignatius beans obtained from Bahal, Samar, and Cebu, islands in the Philippine archipelago. Shortly thereafter they isolated strychnine from nux vomica secured from India.

The Philippine beans, introduced into Europe by the Jesuits, were named by them for Father Ignatius, founder of the order. The earliest account of the beans was written by Father Camelli, a Jesuit missionary in Manila who wrote of them to the scientists Ray and Petiver in 1699.

The history of nux vomica is not clear. It was sold in English shops in 1640, Parkinson remarking at that time that "its chief use is for poisoning dogs, cats, crows, and ravens and that it is rarely given as a medicine."

If India falls to the Japs, the last source of raw material will be gone. Strychnine is both medicine and rodenticide today, and current supplies should be husbanded zealously.

Price Changes

Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Milk powder, whole, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
239.6	239.6	239.4	209.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Nicotinic.—Demand never better. Prices never lower.

Acid, Nicotinic Amide.—Prices favorable. Market takes entire output.

Acid, Tartaric.—Strong. Major consumers eager of deliveries. Soft drink use may decrease due to sugar conservation.

Alcohol.—Beverage alcohol, 100 to 189 proof, placed under complete allocation control April 28. Action calculated to increase supply industrial alcohol. Amendment No. 1 to order M-69 requires distillers deliver specified quantities to rectifying plants for redistillation to 190 proof alcohol. Use of beverage alcohol, so-called "high wine" voluntary with twenty-five distillers at request of War Production Board.

Alpha Tocopherol.—Sustained, heavy demand. Prices attractive.

Aloin.—Good call. Firm prices in line with prdoduction cost.

Aminopyrene.—Needs at substantial levels. Well stabilized.

Amyl Acetate.—Industry could absorb any increase in output. Firm.

Amyl Ether.—Requirements take up production promptly. Firm.

Antipyrene.—Output well engaged. Needs substantial. Show gain.

Bay Rum.—Hard to get. Strong prices. Replacement indefinite.

Benzocaine.—Firm and active. Fair supplies.

Berberine.—Substantial price stability and demand.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—No change in firm, stable demand and prices.

Borax.—Output pressed steadily on consumers eager for stocks. Needs run high.

Butyl Acetate.—Moving in fine volume. Prices well stabilized. Needs grow.

Butyl Alcohol.—Undertones firm. Demand good. Shows expansion.

Butyl Carbinol—Prices apparently under full stabilization.

Caffeine.—Effort made to increase

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Drug Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs, Ind., May 5-7.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange outing, Manufacturers Country Club, Oreland, Pa., June 3.

Proprietary Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 18-20.

American Pharmaceutical Ass'n, Shirley-Savoy hotel, Denver, Col., Aug. 16-22.

CHEMICAL KESSCO PRODUCTS SPECIALTIES

Manufacturers of

GLYCERYL MONO STEARATE
Pure and Self-emulsifying

DIGLYCOL STEARATE
Diglycol Oleate, Diglycol Laurate

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO OLEATE
Laurate, Stearate, Myristate, etc.

SUN SCREEN BASE

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ACID EMULSIFIERS
Cosmetic and Industrial Grades
Other Esters to Meet Individual Requirements

For use as:
CARRIERS, ADDITIVES, EMULSIFIERS, BINDING AGENTS, COATING MATERIALS and for other purposes

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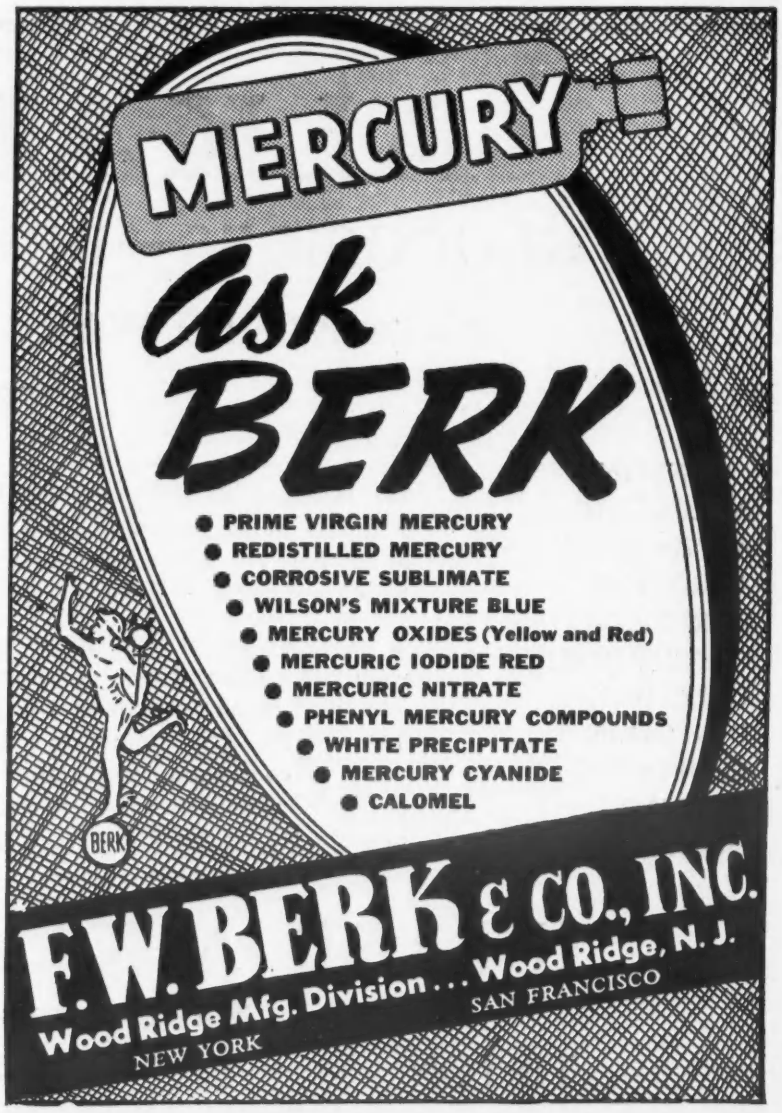
Established 1921
DELAWARE AVENUE and MIFFLIN STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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Packed in drums and cans
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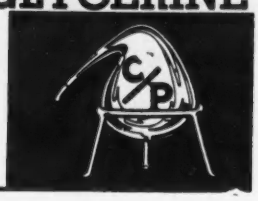

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PURE IMPORTED EDIBLE OLIVE OILS
OLIVE OIL FOOTS
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TEASEED OIL
SESAME SEED OIL
Specialists in Finest California Edible Olive Oil

GANE'S MEDICINAL CHEMICALS
PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM
NIACINAMIDE (Nicotinamide)
NIKETHAMIDE
GANE'S CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.
43 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. Factory: Carlstadt, N. J.

use of yerba mate in caffeine production. Leading makers continued price stabilization policy fully.

Camphor.—Domestic synthetic article in overwhelming demand. Hard to raise output substantially. War needs come first.

Castor Oil.—Strong and active. Full price stability.

Chicago, Apr. 29.—Business in castor oil active. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15½c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Chloral Hydrate.—Sellers find good market for present production. Firm understones. Full price maintenance.

Cinchonidine.—No War Production order on this cinchona derivative.

Cinchonine.—No War Production Order on this cinchona derivative.

Cocaine.—Deliveries raw material provide good supply. Demand good.

Codliver Oil.—Very firm. Selling well. No surplus supply.

Cream of Tartar.—Inquiry and orders steady. Volume maintained.

Emetine.—Brazil offering hydrochloride at high prices.

Epsom Salt.—Consumption at steady rate. Full price stability.

Fish Liver Oil.—Apparently quiet. Price ceiling matter now settled by OPA freezing order of April 28.

Formaldehyde.—Industry takes output promptly. Crys for more. Strong, stable position. WPB reports appreciable amounts are available for the B-4 and 8 applications as designated in order M-25.

Glycerin.—Publicity given to cut in stocks available for tobacco fabrication. Cigarettes affected greatly. War demand taking most of present output.

Chicago, Apr. 29.—Glycerin strong. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Iron, Citrate.—Stabilized. Active. Fair production meets good call.

Iron-Ammonia Citrate. — Seasonal demand active at firm prices.

Isopropyl Acetate.—Demand vigorous. Gains more than output. Firm.

Menthol.—No further report concerning manufacture from American peppermint oil. Natural firm in price. Not very active as to demand.

Mercurials.—Strong, well supported market. Demand fully normal. Strength reflects raw material position.

Methanol.—War requirements take full production promptly. Synthetic stable by voluntary action.

Methyl Acetone.—Business excellent. Stocks limited in open market.

Methylethyl Ketone.—No slackening of demand. No substantial gain in supply. Market for total output.

Milk Powder. — Production gives market easier undertone. Demand from Federal government continues large. Prices:—Skimmed, roller, car lots, 14½c. per pound; spray, 15c.; unskimmed, rolled, 25c.; spray, 26c.

Podophyllin.—Firm.—Reflects raw material strength.

Potash Acetate.—Active for U.S.P. goods. Prices very firm.

Potash Carbonate.—No surplus of U.S.P. goods. Firm prices.

Potash Citrate.—Stable prices prevail on excellent demand.

Quicksilver.—Metals Reserve Company buying spot metal at $192 per flask, f.o.b. New York. Using two New York companies commissioned to do the buying. Recommendation of WPB.

Quinine.—Firm. Quiet but sturdy. Control complete. Conservation of supplies govern all operations. Lack of quinine on Bataan, on island of Luzon, Philippines, hastened defeat of United States forces. WPB order M-131 amended to include totaquine.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of price of bullion in New York and London is also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate, Cents.	New York, Cents.	London, Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Monday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Thursday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Friday	26⅞	35⅛	23½

Medical supplies for the American National Red Cross are to be free from import duties for the duration of the war, under Presidential proclamation 2553, April 27.

ALKALOIDS
GLUCOSIDES—DRUG EXTRACTIVES
As in WORLD WAR I
Now in WORLD WAR II

CONITINE
ARECOLINE
ASPIDOSPERMINE
ATROPINE
BERBERINE
CHRYSAROBIN
COLCHICINE
DIGITALIN
EPHEDRINE
ESERINE
HOMATROPINE

Our laboratories are answering the challenge of keeping pace with the unprecedented demand for alkaloids, glucosides, and allied drug extractives for domestic consumption and for export to other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Our alkaloidal chemists and botanical staff are cooperating with you to the utmost in coping with the present emergency in regard to our supplying this vital group of drug products. The service that we are rendering is backed by twenty-four years of continuous production of alkaloids, World War I experience, comprehensive research endeavors, and extensive manufacturing facilities.

HYDRASTINE
HYOSCINE
HYOSCYAMINE
LOBELINE
PICROTOXIN
PILOCARPINE
SANGUINARINE
SPARTEINE
STROPHANTHIN
YOHIMBINE

INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON INDIANA U. S. A.

Totaquine Use Restricted by WPB

—*Continued from page* 3

bility of evasion by requiring that the primary use of cinchona bark must be for the extraction of quinine or totaquine, and by limiting the use of the latter substance to anti-malaria purposes.

Quinine may be used for two additional minor medical purposes: (1) as an ingredient of quinine hydrochloride and urethane, and (2) as an ingredient of quinine and urea hydrochloride (U.S.P.) for hpyodermic use. The amended order does not permit the use of totaquine for these purposes, however.

The order states that purchases of quinine, totaquine, or the bark, other than ultimate consumers, must certify to the War Production Board in writing that the substances will be used only for permitted purposes. The amended order provides that the quantity purchased must be noted on the reverse side of the certificate.

The provision on reporting of stocks remains unchanged, except in the wording. If a person has reported his stock of quinine or cinchona bark, he need not file an additional report. However, those required by the order to make reports, and who have not done so, must make them immediately.

It was emphasized by the branch that if a person held over 50 ounces of quinine on April 4, his entire stock of quinine is subject to the restriction of the order. However, if a person held less than 50 ounces on that date, it may be disposed of freely.

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Merck Unfurls Service Flag with 93 Stars

Dedication of a service flag for the more than 200 employees of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, who have entered the armed forces of the United States took place at the main plant of the company, Rahway, N. J., on April 21. The ceremonies were conducted by a committee of employ-

George W. Merck

ees who are veterans of World War I.

"All employees are making a definite contribution to national victory, declared President George W. Merck in addressing the assemblage. Twenty-three years ago, he said, the Merck service flag carried ninty-three stars. This time there is more than double that number, he added. The stars on the flag represent employees from cities and localities in all parts of the country. The flag does not include those employees who have entered the Canadian service from Merck & Co., Ltd., in Montreal and Toronto.

- - - —V- - - —

Gilman Bros. Offers Prize To Wholesale Drug Salesmen

Gilman Brothers, wholesale druggist, Boston, Mass., is offering to the drug wholesaler's salesman who sells the largest number of 25 cent Defense Stamps during May a $500 Defense Bond; to the second man a $100 bond, and to the third man a $50 bond. This contest on the sale of 25 cent stamps will include all the drug salesmen of the following:—

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Boston, Providence, Springfeld; Massachusetts Wholesale Drug, Springfield, Mass.; Providence Wholesale Drug, Providence, R. I.; J. E. Goold Company, Portland, Me.; Cook, Everett & Pennell, Portland, Me.; Lawrence Wholesale Drug Company, Lawrence, Mass.; United Consumers, Inc., Boston, Mass.; A. Perley Fitch Company, Concord, N. H.; S. S. Pierce Company, Boston, Mass.; Brewer & Co., Worcester, Mass., and Gilmon Brothers, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Sales records verified by an executive of the wholesale house whose salesmen participate in the sale of stamps must be in hands of Gilman Brothers not later than June 15, with the awards being made on June 20. The feature of this drive is that Gilman Brothers is giving the competitors' salesmen an opportunity to win the prizes.

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Refugee Chemists, Pharmacists Have Mutual Aid Group

The Mutual Aid Society of European Chemists and Pharmacists, which is affiliated with the New World Club, has been formed with offices in 67 West Forty-first street, this city. The purpose of the society, under the chairmanship of Henry Goldschmiedt, are:—To gather chemists and pharmacists who immigrated from Europe; to further professional and scientific activities particularly by arranging lectures held by outstanding scientists; to arrange for courses for advanced chemists and pharmacists and also for re-training courses; to provide the opportunity for the membership to obtain advice in professional and employment matters.

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Beverage Alcohol Under Allocation

—*Continued from page* 3

producing and his entire storage facilities. The diversion of beverage alcohol is not expected to curtail seriously the supply of whiskey in the country as only a few days' run from each distillery will be required.

Use of high wines to make industrial alcohol is being carried on voluntarily by twenty-five distilleries now at the request of the War Production Board. Today's order will make possible extension of this program throughout the country.

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Marmola Unfair Sales Ruling Upheld

—*Continued from page* 3

that the Raladam Company had made misleading and deceptive statements to further sales of marmola; that marmola had many active rivals for the trade of those who were interested in fat-reducing remedies; that the company's misleading statements had the tendency and capacity to induce people to purchase and use its product in preference to and to the exclusion of the product of competitors and to divert trade to the respondent from its competitors.

- - - —V- - - —

Manning O'Connor has been elected vice-president in charge of the toilet goods division of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.

75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CHEMICAL USERS

Increased Output Makes Available Additional Supplies Of

MALLINCKRODT POTASSIUM IODIDE SODIUM IODIDE

Mallinckrodt Potassium Iodide—Cleanly soluble in water, alcohol and glycerine. A product of unsurpassed purity and stability. Available in several grades—U.S.P. XI Crystals, Granulated and Powder, and Analytical Reagent.

Mallinckrodt Sodium Iodide—A superior product comparable in purity and stability to Mallinckrodt Potassium Iodide. Sodium Iodide A.R., a product of extremely high purity, is especially suitable for the manufacture of intravenous solutions.

MALLINCKRODT IODINE TINCTURE U.S.P. XI MILD

Recommendation of the Mild Tincture by civilian first aid agencies is creating widespread demand. Mallinckrodt Iodine Tincture U.S.P. XI Mild meets every official specification. In 1-gallon bottles, 4½-gallon carboys, and 40-gallon barrels.

Complete information regarding Mallinckrodt Iodine Products and quotations on request.

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FISH LIVER OILS—CONCENTRATES

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There is a Difference

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COD LIVER OIL

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BENZOL PRODUCTS COMPANY

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MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS

Ethyl Cyanoacetate

TWO-FOLD RESPONSIBILITY

FOR YOU . . . AND CALCO

Safeguarding your own good name is as important as always. But today, much more is at stake. The nation's health is a first consideration as never before. Second only to this is the need to assure full value for your customers' hard-earned dollars.

This two-fold responsibility extends equally to us who supply the ingredients you use. We are meeting it by taking extra care—despite the highest production levels in our history—in checking the quality of Calco Pharmaceuticals at every step in their manufacture.

SULFAPYRIDINE N.N.R. (and Sodium Monohydrate)
Nicotinic Acid Amide
Nikethamide
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
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Neocinchophen U.S.P.

SULFATHIAZOLE N.N.R. (and Sodium Monohydrate)
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Methylene Blue U.S.P. (Powder—Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate
Glutamic Acid HCL

Aminoacetic Acid N.N.R.
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
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(For Veterinarian Use)

Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

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CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
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ARLEX
(Atlas Commercial Sorbitol Solution)
Softener and Conditioner
Arlex—Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Industrial Chemicals Dept. Wilmington, Delaware

HYDROL
(CORN SUGAR MOLASSES)
is available for immediate delivery in tank cars.

Useful in all industrial processes in which other types of molasses are employed.

The larger proportion of Hydrol's total sugar content is dextrose.

Generous sample furnished on request

Corn Products Sales Co.
17 Battery Place • New York

Drug Report Reflects War

—*Continued from page 7*

order of $10 being requested and a charge of 25 cents is being made for delivery to stage depot on country orders. To avoid peak days and to make for more economical deliveries, calls are being rearranged to more evenly divide the daily business during the week.

Deliveries of Merchandise

On small orders of leading fast selling items, druggists are being urged to accept shelf cartons where econominal turnover is possible. Fifty-five wholesalers out of 111 have made no change in city delivery. Forty-one wholesalers report less frequent deliveries in city. Six wholesalers stated voluntarily that they have discontinued Saturday deliveries. Fifty-nine wholesalers stated that they made no change in country deliveries. Forty wholesalers now use a common carrier for country deliveries.

The majority of wholesalers do not believe that consolidated shipments are practical.

Receipts of Merchandise

It is evident that here, as well as in the two former subjects, difficulties may arise rapidly depending upon automobiles, tires, gasoline conditions and railroad facilities.

It is evident that incoming trucking will fall into the same category as outgoing deliveries; it is a subject that needs careful study and can best be handled locally, depending upon conditions and the situation existing.

Allocation of Merchandise

The general action taken by wholesalers replying seemed to indicate that merchandise is being allotted to customers from available supplies on basis of their purchases during prior year.

Changing Organization

Ninety wholesalers stated that they believe women can replace men as order pickers; sixty-four believe that women can replace men as checkers; eighty-two wholesalers believe that women can replace men as pricers and accountants.

Where women have replaced men, who have been called into the service, as order pickers, it seems to be apparent that no difficulties are being experienced. Eighty-four wholesalers express their opinion that women could not be used as outside salesmen; eighteen say they could. One hundred and three wholesalers reported no anticipated change in territories.

Merchandise Shortages

This applies to retailers as well as wholesalers; a tandem merchandising operation is essential to the success of both. Possible price and production ceilings in the future will undoubtedly aggravate our problems, making more necessary sustained merchandising and selling effort on those things we can get, to replace business lost on goods not available.

Changes in Volume

In various territories, depending upon shifting population and defense spending, extreme watchfulness is necessary to prepare for loss in volume or leveling-out process, in the face of growing costs a comparatively small percentage of loss in sales may decrease materially and possibly wipe out net profit. This affects retailers as well.

While it is true that we must constantly improve ourselves in selling methods in the face of many problems, the committee feels that one of the greatest problems before us today is that of helping our retail customers stay in business and stay liquid and improve their position if it is at all possible in the face of conditions.

It is apparent that the wholesaler's problem right now, and more so in the near future, lies more than ever in the welfare of our customers whose volume must be maintained so that the proportion obtained by the wholesalers will be maintained at a healthy level.

There are, unfortunately, forces operating toward a diminishing return to the wholesaler, forces which are created through no fault of ours.

Many businesses are suffering from inability to obtain goods. The owners are seeking other types of merchandise to sell. The drug business and its allied items look very inviting. Variety stores are adding large sizes.

It has been said by some that they will sell to those points of consumer contact where the people want to buy and unfortuately that condition, which has been with us for some time, may be exaggerated to a harmful point, because when a cosumer buys a product at a store other than a drug store a wholesale druggist loses that business.

Of the approximately 60,000 druggists, there are between 40,000 and 45,000 doing a business in the neighborhood of $800,000,000 a year or about $55 per day, whose business to wholesalers represents a healthy share of operating costs and profits.

Those druggists need help and one of the best ways to make our salesmen more productive is, in the opinion of your committee, to help those druggists hold the business in their communities and improve on it if possible. Our salesmen cannot sell to closed doors, and they can sell more to healthy stores.

The cost of traveling becomes greater in proportion when retail units, formerly productive, have to be passed up because they have passed out of existence or are slowly doing so.

When wholesalers operate to help retailers, does it not make it easier for salesmen to get business? Does it not make their selling time more productive? Will it not produce more profit from the cost of operating the territory? So the question resolves itself into that of advancing the druggists' welfare.

No one knows what form competition will take in the future, but we all do know that if we can keep consumers' feet directed to drug stores, with a sustained consciousness that the drug store is the place to buy, there will be a constantly smaller digression from the avenues that give us business to those from whom we get little or nothing.

Therefore, we must lay definite plans to:—

Encourage the druggists to see the light and help them merchandise their drug stores to obtain more from the consumer buying potentials.

Encourage and advise druggists in the proper merchandising of their stores wholly and department-wise, to get more of the consumer dollars that exist in their trading areas.

Help educate all those who sell goods in the stores, in the development of the business that exists and is represented by the consumers who come into the stores.

Educate the wholesaler salesman, so that he will better be able to help our customers become better merchants and more successful in their operations.

Prepare material for the purpose of expanding the consciousness for the store in the community and keep the people coming instead of drifting away.

It has been said that many druggists do not appreciate the helpfulness afforded them by wholesalers. But who knowns druggists better than the wholesaler? Who has their confidence to a greater extent? To whom do they go for counsel any more than they do to the wholesale druggist?

Is it not true that we, ourselves, frequently doubt to our own detriment instead of facing a stiff job with sufficient mental muscle?

We have no specific forms or specimens to show you at the present time, but the committee hopes to be able to do so at the fall convention.

In the meantime, we hope that the thoughts expressed will at least give you something to think about and possibly put into action in your own area, because the need is great. The results will be proportionate to the effort.

As a last thought, restrictions on traveling commodities, such as tires, automobiles, gas, etc., make more trading-at-home possible. Never before in the history of the drug business have the wholesalers had the opportunity they are now faced with to crystallize into actual results the open-handed, liberal interpretation and activation of a desire which we know you all have to help those who can help you.

Basic materials

for Drugs and Cosmetics

■ One of the many essential services to the drug and cosmetic industries rendered by the House of McKesson for more than a century is the importing and distributing of basic drug materials from all parts of the world. Improved, perfected and extended, this important service to the industry is now used by scores of manufacturers to help produce drug and cosmetic preparations which satisfy the exacting needs of millions of consumers. Inquiries welcomed.

Agents and Distributors for:

Solvay Sales Corporation—*Alkali-Chlorine, Paradichlorobenzene*
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, Inc.—*Camphor, USP, XI*
Carus Chemical Co.—*Benzoic Acid, Soda Benzoate*
Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
Stauffer Chemical Co.—*Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid*
British Cod Liver Oil Producers—*Cod Liver Oil*

HEAVY CHEMICAL DIVISION
McKESSON & ROBBINS, Inc.
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ZINC FIRSTOLINE TRADE MARK GENUINE FRENCH PROCESS ZINC OXIDE SPECIAL ZINC PIGMENTS METALS AND METAL POWDERS **OXIDE**

GENUINE FRENCH PROCESS
FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL, COSMETIC AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

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U S P—Zinc Powder—C P

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SPECIAL ZINC PIGMENTS
"Carbonox" — "Crystalox" — "Firstopone" — "Metalox"

COPPER SULPHATE
All Grades in Small and Large Crystals, Granular and Snow
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Copper Carbonate — Copper Oxide

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SINGLE SALTS, Imported and Domestic Grades

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SULPHUR PRECIPITATED, U. S. P.
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IMPORT EXPORT

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COD LIVER OIL
Imported U. S. P.

It's inconsequential, but you might want to know. That dangling thing on the chin of the genuine Cod Fish is called "Barbel," the scales are scientificially called "cycloid" and a good Cod Fish may weigh from 6 to 75 pounds with a body length from 3 feet up. Habitat: North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans.

In any event, the oil gained from the cod livers with its wholesome richness of vitamins A and D has brought untold benefits to mankind with happy consequences for millions.

It might interest you that PEDER DEVOLD COD LIVER OIL U.S.P. represented in the past and represents today practically the standard for a pure, natural, medicinal, vitamin-tested product, available in various tested vitamin A and D potencies.

PEDER DEVOLD OIL COMPANY, INC.
155 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Cable Address: VITAMINE, NEW YORK All Standard Codes

OPA Issues Blanket Price Ceiling Order

—Continued from page 3

broadened its list of selective commodities subject to specified price ceilings to include some fourteen additional commodities or products. The prices of some of these were rolled back in some instances to October 1, 1941, levels.

Also, seven temporary price ceilings were ordered revoked and the products placed under the general freezing regulation. Included in this group were oil paints and varnish, for which temporary ceilings were established only last week.

Defense-Rental Areas

The general order was also accompanied by the formal designation of 301 groups of communities in forty-six States as "defense-rental areas" and recommending maximum rent ceilings for each. The action extended the number of defense-rental areas from 21 to 323 with a total population of 86,000,000 persons.

No Affect in Permanent Ceilings

All existing price schedules and regulations issued over the past year, except those specifically revoked, continue in full force and effect, although modifications are made in some instances. Those commodities covered by temporary sixty-day regulations which are not revoked automatically will come within the provisions of the general ceiling regulation upon their expiration unless otherwise treated by separate orders.

Highest Price Defined

The heart of the regulation is contained in Sections 2 and 3, the provisions by which maximum prices are determined.

As a first step, the seller is ordered to take for his maximum the highest price he charged during March, 1942, for the same commodity or service sold to a purchaser of the same class.

"Highest price charged" means two things:—

1. Top price for which an article was delivered during March, 1942, in completion of a sale to a purchaser of the same class. Customary allowances, discounts or other price differentials cannot be changed, except to lower the price.

2. If there was no actual delivery of a particular article during March, the seller may establish as his maximum price the highest price at which he offered the article for sale during that month. This permits the use of a list price if no completed sale occurred in March. Conversely, however, if there was a completed sale at a price under the list price the actual sale price must be used as the maximum. The "offering price" where used to set the maximum price cannot be a "freak" price quoted to open bargaining or one never intended to apply to a bona fide sale.

To cover articles that were not sold during March and had no offering price the seller must establish as his maximum price the highest price charged in March for the most nearly similar article. The seller cannot use his own discretion to adjust the maximum price for the new article up or down because it may vary in grade or quality or size, but must adhere strictly to the March highest price of the most similar article.

'Similar Commodity' Explained

A "similar commodity" is defined as one that has the same use, gives the buyer fairly equivalent serviceability, and is of a type which ordinarily would be sold in the same price line. Differences merely in style or design which do not affect use, serviceability or the price line cannot be taken into account.

In cases in which a seller did not deal in the same or similar commodities or services during March, 1942 (for example, a person who took on a completely new line of goods during April), he must base his maximum price on the highest price charged during March by his most closely competitive seller of the same class. If the competitive seller does not have, item by item, the same brands and grades of goods, the seller seeking prices must apply the most nearly similar commodity standard outlined above.

The OPA said that inevitably there will be a small number of commodities which a seller will be unable to price under any of the foregoing methods. These commodities usually will be wholly new and there may be no standard of comparison with any existing article. In this case a retail or wholesale seller will select the fastest moving comparable commodity of the same general classification; divide its maximum price by his current replacement cost and multiply the percentage result by the cost of the new article. The figure obtained will be the maximum price of the new article and must be reported to the nearest OPA field office within ten days.

Maximum Price for New Article

Manufacturers seeking to price a new article must apply to OPA, giving full information, and then will be told how to calculate the maximum price.

Not Covered by Regulations

Commodities not covered by the regulation fall generally into three classifications:—

1. Those that are exempt because of provisions of the emergency price control act of 1942 either (a) because they do not fall within the act's definition of a "commodity"—this excludes advertising, newspapers, books, magazines, motion pictures, wages, common carrier and public utility rates, insurance, real estate, and professional fees; or (b) by reason of the act's special treatment of agricultural commodities unless and until they attain a level reflecting a substantial premium over parity.

2. Commodities which do not have organized markets and for which it would be almost impossible to determine maximum prices either on the basis of previous sales or prices for comparable articles. Examples are:—Highly seasonal fresh vegetables, fresh fish and game, objects of art, and collectors' items.

3. Primary raw materials, such as timber and mineral ores, all prices for which are substantially controlled by ceilings already in effect at certain levels.

Farm Products at Parity

Price Administrator Henderson explained that many of the commodities which are left free of price regulation at the present time will be covered in the future by supplementary orders. Among other things, he said, it is planned to set maximum prices for certain agricultural products as soon as such action is consistent with present or future legislation. President Roosevelt has asked that the price control law be amended to permit ceiling prices on farm products at parity.

Exempted from Order

Specifically listed as "excepted" in the regulation today are:—

Any raw and unprocessed agricultural commodity or greenhouse commodity while it remains in substantially its original state, except bananas. In general, prices of such commodities are fixed at the stage of first processing, although fresh fruits and vegetables, plants, flowers and the like are excluded entirely.

Eggs and poultry. All milk products, including butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, but not fluid milk sold at retail, cream sold at retail, and ice cream; flour, but not packaged cake mixes and other packaged flour mixes; mutton and lamb; fresh fish and seafood, and game; dried prunes, dry edible beans, leaf tobacco, whether dried or green; nuts, but not peanuts; linseed oil, linseed cake and linseed meal, mixed feed for animals, and manure; living animals, whether wild or domestic.

Books, magazines, motion pictures, periodicals, newspapers, and materials furnished for publication by any press association or feature service.

Domestic ores and ore concentrates.

Stumpage, logs, and pulpwood.

Stamps and coins; precious stones; antiques and knotted oriental rugs; paintings, etchings, sculptures and other objects of art.

Used automobiles.

Wood and gum for naval stores and naval stores prior to sale to industrial consumers, or prior to the first sale to a distributor. However, all sales of naval stores on any exchange are not exempt.

Securities.

Additional Exceptions

Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the general order, issued at the same time, listed several additional exceptions, including sales of all waste materials up to the level of the industrial consumer; zinc, lead and tin industrial residues; certain machines and parts manufactured in the course of subcontracting, and the services performed on these subcontracted ma-

terials; antimony ore and concentrates; and instrument jewel bearings.

Personal services not connected with commodities, and professional services are excluded from the order. All other retail services having to do with the installation, maintenance, preservation, repair, storage, and distribution of commodities must be priced no higher than the highest levels charged in March, 1942. The retail service ceiling goes into effect July 1.

Thus the rates charged by automobile repair shops, garages, tailors, laundries, drycleaners, shoe repair establishments, etc., are covered by the regulation, while the prices set by barbers and beauty shops (services to the person) and the fees of doctors, dentists, and lawyers, etc. (professional services) are not.

Services that are not rendered at retail, for example, repair of machinery in a manufacturing plant by an outside contractor, come under the ceiling on May 11, the same date on which maximum prices apply to manufacturer and wholesaler.

Relief from Order

Sections 18 and 19 of the regulations deal with relief for hardship cases. Section 18 provides that if a retailer finds his maximum prices are abnormally low compared with the prevailing maximum prices for the same article or services, he may petition OPA for individual relief. The procedure for making this petition will be set forth in a regulation to be issued shortly.

If the retailers maximum prices are in line with those of other retailers, but the retailers as a group can make little or no profit or may have to sell at a loss, the seller should immediately write the Retail Trade and Services Division, OPA, Washington, D. C., and set forth the facts.

In the case of wholesalers and manufacturers seeking relief from the general order, they are required to file a petition for an amendment of the order in accordance with the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. of the OPA.

In U.S. Possessions

Price ceilings which have been established by territories and possessions of the United States, through action of their own legislative bodies, are to remain in force unless and until they are construed to be inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of the emergency price control act or regulations issued under the authority of that act, Price Administrator Leon Henderson stated. The emergency price control act is specifically applicable to the territories and possessions, and the General Maximum Price Regulation is similarly applicable.

Price Average

The price average of the various fields covered by the REPORTER follows:—

	Apr. 27, 1942	Mar.,'42 highest	Oct. 6, 1941
Heavy chemicals.....	170.2	170.1	168.3
Acids	116.0	116.0	109.0
Coaltar chemicals.....	130.1	130.1	128.5
Dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals....	260.3	261.5	245.3
Paint, varnish, and lacquer materials....	141.4	140.2	137.9
Oils, fats, and waxes..	194.6	194.6	175.1
Drugs, fine chemicals..	239.6	239.4	222.9
Botanical drugs, spices, and gums.....	324.2	322.6	288.4
Essential oils and aromatic chemicals.....	331.9	306.0	227.0
Petroleum products....	111.8	111.9	112.6
Fertilizer materials....	71.0	71.0	70.6

Crown Can Co. Elects R.P. Swartz President

Richard P. Swartz has been elected president of the Crown Can Company, Baltimore, according to Charles E. McManus, chairman of the board of directors and president of Crown Cork & Seal Company, the parent organization. Before his association with Crown Can Company, Mr. Swartz was plant manager of the parent company's extensive bottling machinery division in Baltimore, and later he was production manager for Crown Can Company in the latter part of 1938. The next year he was made vice-president in charge of production and in 1941, assistant to the president. On April 23 he was made a director of Crown Cork & Seal Company.

R. P. Swartz

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Office of Price Administration Freezes Botanical Prices—May 11 Effective Date—Ceiling Is Highest March Price of Individual Sellers—Trade Pauses

Naturally, the piece de resistance in the market for botanical drugs last week was the order of Price Administration Henderson by which he set up a scheme for General Maximum Price Regulation. The order reached trade and industry in the form of Bulletin No. 1 and bore the date of April 28, 1942.

Part 1 of the bulletin carried eight sections all having to do with maximum prices. Two sections were devoted to commodities and services excepted from regulation. Record keeping instructions contained four sections. The matter of registration and enforcement was covered by three sections. The procedure for adjustment or amendment was covered in two sections; definitions and explanations in one; other price regulations, applicability, and effective date went into three sections. There were two appendixes. Part two was entitled Statement of Considerations.

The prices frozen were the highest charged by individual companies in the month of March. Wholesale and manufacturers maximum price regulation becomes effective May 11, while the regulation of retail prices begins May 18.

The complexity of the whole scheme is enormous. In commenting on the comprehensiveness of the orders, Mr. Henderson said: "They are of such magnitude that even we who have been busy framing them for the last several weeks cannot fully visualize their ramifications."

In these circumstances, it was scarcely odd that the botanical drug trade took out time to pause, examine, discuss, and seek clarification of many details as affecting it.

Balsams

Peru.—Stable. Firm. Good demand.

Tolu.—Business held to recent volume. Firm.

Barks

Barberry.—Nothing forthcoming from Britain. Little here.

Flaxseed

Modern medication has not totally eliminated the flaxseed-poultice. Admitted that *Linum Usitatissimum* is grown mainly for the seed whence comes linseed oil and for the fibre to make linen fabric, the flaxseed-poultice still consumes a substantial quantity of *Semon Lini*, which also is used medicinally as a demulcent and expectorant.

The use of flax for fibre traces back to the 23d century B. C. The Greeks Alaman and Thucycides, and the Roman Pliny in the 7th century, B. C., commented favorably on the nutritive value of flaxseed as human food.

As early as the 3rd century, B. C., the seeds oily and mucilaginous characteristics were alluded to by the Greek Theophratus.

The cultivation of flaxseed in northern Europe was promoted by Charlemagne, son on Pepin the Short, King of the Franks and Emperor of the West in 768-814.

Argentina is the largest producer of flaxseed today. In 1875, Russia led the world in production. European price lists in that year gave the various sorts of flaxseed as follows:—English, Calcutta, Bombay, Egyptian, Black Sea and Azof, Petersburg, Riga, and Archangel.

It will be noted that no mention was made then of Argentine flaxseed, nor of the United States as producer. Today, the United States produces around 31,000,000 bushels yearly. The first estimate of Argentine new crop, made in December, 1941, was practically 67,000,000 bushels.

Price Changes

Advanced

Cassia, Saigon, all thin, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, afloat, 1c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cinnamon, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, unbleached, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, 1c. per lb.
Spanish, extra fancy, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Mombassa, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
324.2	324.2	322.2	251.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Cinchona.—Under complete stabilization. Every pound earmarked for closest kind of control.

Cottonroot.—Fair stocks held by first hands.

Soap.—Steamer service from Chile uncertain. Space devoted mainly to strategic materials.

Wahoo.—Firm, spot and country.

Beans

Calabar.—Not easily brought to spot from primary market. Shipping difficulties prevail.

Vanilla.—Likely that next crop of Mexicans will move by rail to spot. Steamers limited in number. Reported that Mexico will establish steamer service, Vera Cruz to New Orleans. Rail movement would increase replacement cost.

Berries

Fish.—Dull. Stabilized. Moderate stock.

Raspberries.—Firm, spot and Pacific Coast.

Flowers

Chamomile.—In fair supply. Replacements likely to arrive steadily within limits of available shipping space from Argentina.

Safflower.—Strong at all points. Fair demand.

Saffron.—No further decline on Spanish flowers. Demand conservative.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

Spice Trade Association, New York, May 11-13.
Proprietary Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 18-20.

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- ✓ ERGOT
- ✓ GENTIAN ROOT
- ✓ GUMS of all kinds
- ✓ HOREHOUND
- ✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
- ✓ KOLA NUTS
- ✓ OLIBANUM GUM
- ✓ PAPAIN
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- ✓ SENNA LEAVES and PODS
- ✓ WHITE SQUILLS

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- BELLADONNA Leaves and Root
- BOLDO LEAVES
- BORRAGE FLOWERS
- BUCHU LEAVES
- CANARY SEED, Moroccan 2%
- CELERY SEED
- CLOVES, Zanzibar
- COCILLANA BARK
- CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
- CUMIN SEED
- DANDELION ROOT
- FENNEL SEED, Indian
- FOENUGREEK SEED
- GENTIAN ROOT
- GINGER, Jamaica
- GRAINS OF PARADISE
- GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
- HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
- HERBA HERNIARIAE
- HERBE MENTHE
- HOREHOUND HERB
- IRISH MOSS
- JUNIPER BERRIES
- LAUREL LEAVES
- LAVENDER FLOWERS
- MAHUANG, Chinese
- MALEFERN ROOT
- MARJORAM LEAVES
- OAK MOSS
- PEPPERMINT OIL
- PIMENTO, Jamaica
- PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
- QUINCE SEED
- RHUBARB ROOT
- ROSEMARY LEAVES
- SAGE LEAVES
- SARSAPARILLA ROOT
- SAVIN OIL
- SAVORY
- SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
- SESAME SEED HULLED
- SQUILL ROOT
- STRAMONIUM LEAVES
- STROPHANTUS SEED
- THYME LEAVES
- UVA URSA LEAVES
- VALERIAN ROOT

- AMINOPHYLLINE
- BARBITAL
- COD LIVER OIL, Medicinal and Poultry Grades
- EPHEDRINE SALTS
- GUM CAMPHOR, Japanese
- ICHTHAMMOL, N.F.
- MENTHOL, Japanese
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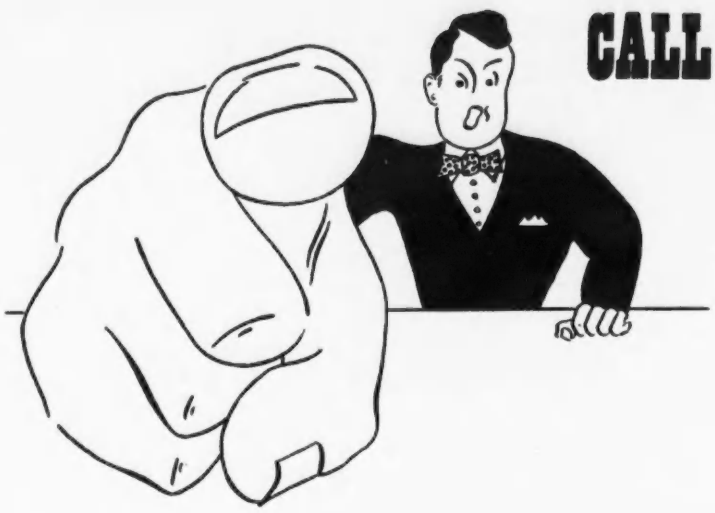

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Gums

Aloe — Firm in Curaco. Steady here. Good call.

Arabic.—Sellers conservative in views. Take steady view on future. Prices well maintained.

Asafetida.—Some danger exports from India will stop. Jap threat develops steadily.

Opium.—Uttermost conservation of stocks in force. Nothing reported concerning proposed purchase stragetic stock from Turkey.

Tragacanth.—Sellers watch Jap progress toward India closely. Control of Indian Ocean might end shipping tragacanth from source.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—All interest centers in numerous cultivation projects. Large crop needed.

Henbane.—Needs argue for a substantial production.

Sage.—Cyprus down to 53c. to 55c. per pound.

Senna.—Jap threat to India grows steadily. India supplies bulk of senna imported.

Thyme.—Spanish a fraction higher at 26c. to 27c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—Prices practically frozen. Also about nominal.

Ergot.—Price stabilization maintained well.

Nux Vomica.—Jap armies move closer to India. Last source for this raw material. Progress of war make spot stocks increasingly important.

Roots

Arrow.—Consumption tends to gain. Prices well stabilized.

Dandelion.—Quiet. Steady. Fair supply.

Ipecac.—Shipping trouble makes replacement arrivals uncertain.

Rhubarb.—Steady, stabilized despite impossibility of importation from China.

Senaga.—Firm undertones. Limited demand now.

Seeds

Anise.—Steady. Prices more stable. Fair call.

Canary.—Cables reveal firm primary market prices.

Cardamom.—Jap progress toward India rasies threat to future exports.

Dill.—Large consumers already looking for contracts against new crop.

Mustard.—Huge quantities Montana oriental seed selling to California oil makers.

Spices

Cassia.—All thin Saigon spice up to $1.15 to $1.20 per pound.

Cinnamon.—Lower. No. 2 at 65c. to 66c. per pound.

Clove.—Goods come from Zanzibar. Ease prices to 20c. to 20½c. per pound.

Ginger.—Unbleached Cochin down sharply to 28c. to 29c. per pound.

Nutmegs.—West Indian shaded to 50c. to 51c. per pound.

Paprika.—Portuguese extra fancy shaded to 46c. to 47c. per pound. Spanish extra fancy down to 5c. to 52c.

Pepper.—Choice domestic Hontaka type chillies offered at 40c. to 41c. per pound. Jap Hontaka at 44c. to 45c. if and when available. Mombassa chillies off to 25c. to 26c. per pound.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce 7xchange from the New York Produce Exchange from prised 14 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.43	6.43	6.43 bid
July	6.50	6.50	6.50 bid
September	6.60	6.60	6.60 bid

Pimento.—Spot holds at 36c. to 37c. per pound. Goods afloat higher at 34c. to 35c.

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Cola Ruling Appealed

Wilmington, Apr. 30, 1942

The Coca-Cola Company has petitioned Chancellor W. W. Harrington for a rehearing of its trademarks suit against the Nehi Corporation, manufacturer of 'Royal Crown Cola,' Atlanta, Ga., which was dismissed April 1.

CRUDE DRUGS

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—Culpeper

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Has Astringent and Hepatic Properties Useful in American Medicine Today

WPB Names Atlanta Regional Director

—Continued from page 4

Kanzler in Detroit and John C. Virden in Cleveland.

Toiletries Section

Ken D. Caldwell, chief of the toiletries and cosmetics section of the toiletries and cosmetic branch of the WPB, has resigned to return to his position as advertising manager of Max Factor, Inc., Los Angeles. The appointment of Dr. Dan Dahl, former acting chief of the cosmetics and toiletries branch of the Pure Food and Drug Administration, as acting chief of the section.

Mechanical Rubber Goods

A Mechanical Rubber Goods Industry Advisory of the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees has been formed. C. S. Reynolds is government presiding officer.

Equipment Branch

Philip D. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Industry Operations, today announced that E. Raymond Schaeffer has become chief of the safety and technical equipment branch. Mr. Schaeffer had previously served as chief of the optics section of the ordnance branch of the Production Division.

Health Supplies Branch

The Health Supplies Branch has added Floyd K. Thayer of Waukegan, Ill., to its staff as consultant on drugs and medicines. Mr. Thayer is a research chemist, previously affiliated with the Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

The Bureau of Industry Advisory Committee has formed a Horsehide Tanners Subcommittee of the Leather and Leather Goods Industry Advisory Committee. Joseph W. Byron, chief of the leather section, is government presiding officer.

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Superphosphate, Potash Prices Are Ceiled

—Continued from page 3

of the "average prices" or schedule prices for such fertilizers in effect during the base period of the temporary regulation issued on February 21, 1942.

An added provision of the new regulation sets forth a procedure for the filing of an application by a person wishing to sell a new kind of grade of mixed fertilizer, superphosphate or potash for which no maximum price is established. Such person must file an application with the OPA for the establishment of a price for such fertilizer in line with maxima for comparable quantities, grades and kinds sold to consumers in the same general class, in the same locality and under the same conditions of packing, delivery and terms of payment during March.

Under a new provision for adjustable pricing, a person may offer or agree to adjust prices to, or not in excess of, the maximum prices in effect at the time of delivery upon application to, and approved by, the OPA. This changes limitations of the temporary regulation whereby conditional agreements providing for the adjustment of a price to a higher price were prohibited.

Mr. Henderson explained that the fertilizer regulation is issued separately from the general regulation because its provisions for sales of 250 pounds or more are especially designed for the fertilizer industry. In addition to the mixed fertilizers covered by the regulation, the administrator called attention to the fact that ceilings already are provided for nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and cyanamide, which are unmixed forms of fertilizer under the terms of Maximum Price Regulation No. 108.

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Beacon Co. Blast Kills One

One person was killed and ten others were injured seriously by an explosion in the Beacon Chemical Company, New Brunswick, N. J., April 28. Leonard V. Mendelsohn, owner of the company, was killed.

Commerce Chamber Adopts Resolutions

—Continued from page 7

be included. Reliance should not be placed primarily, as in the case in the current tax proposals advanced by the Treasury, upon heavily increased income tax rates.

Social Security Act

"When the country is engaged in a struggle to maintain national security, proposals for expanding benefits under the social security act, like all other measures for broad reforms, should be set aside.

Protection in War Production

"The country's needs in war production and in supplies for essential activities frequently require enterprises in a field, in response to official requests, to work together in ways that may leave them open to later charges they violated in the antitrust laws. . . . Protection should be given immediately by express amendment to the antitrust laws.

Control of Industries

"The existence of the war and of war conditions should not be made a cloak for the invasion by government of the business and property rights guaranteed to all citizens.

Excess Profits Tax

"The present excess profits tax is faulty in many respects. There should be material improvement of the provisions relating to determination of the credits both on the basis of invested capital and of prior-year earnings, which are designed as yardsticks for measuring excess profits. There should also be improvement of the special relief provisions, and those relating to normal growth should be extended and applied retroactively.

Foreign Trade

"The diversion under the lend-lease system of export business from regular channels and normal supplies should be strictly limited to the period of the war."

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Obituaries

Charles S. Welch

Charles S. Welch, executive secretary of the Toilet Goods Association, this city, died after an illness of a few days. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Born in Marysville, Canada, Mr. Welch was educated in the public schools of Canada and Rochester, N. Y., where his family settled when he was a boy. Early in 1900 he went to work in a Rochester drug store at $3 per week. In 1902 he joined Dake Drug Company, Rochester. He came to this city in 1906 to become a member of the sales staff of the toilet goods department of W. S. Riker & Sons Company. He subsequently became manager of the perfume and drug sundries department of Park & Tilford & Co. He later held executive posts with Helena Rubinstein, Inc., and with Houbgiant, Inc. In 1932 he was named executive secretary of the American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles, which organization later changed its name to the Toilet Goods Association.

Charles S. Welch

Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter.

J. Harry Cox

J. Harry Cox, president and treasurer of the Tilden Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New Lebanon, N. Y., died in his home there April 29. He was eighty years of age.

Born in this city, Mr. Cox graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1878. His first position was with Edward E. Hull, drug broker, this city, and sixty-one years ago he went to New Lebanon to become associated with the Tilden Company. Mr. Cox became secretary and treasurer of the company when the business was incorporated in 1893. He became president and treasurer in 1926.

Surviving is a son, Wallace Gordon Cox, who is secretary of the company.

F. W. Berk

Paul Felix Berk, president of F. W. Berk & Co., fine chemicals, this city, and nephew of the founder of F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., heavy chemicals, London, England, died April 21 in London following a heart attack. He was sixty-one years of age.

Mr. Berk was born December 12, 1881, in Beckenham, Kent, England, the son of Robert and Frances Berk. On coming to the United States, he established the New York office of F. W. Berk & Co., the branch office in San Francisco, and the factory at Wood Ridge, N. J. Under his direction the company achieved a preeminent and influential position.

Surviving him are his wife, two sons, Curtis F. and Desmond F. Berk; a daughter, Mrs. Malcolm McAllister, and his mother.

Brig. Gen. Harold H. George

Brig. Gen. Harold H. George, air officer on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur, was killed in an airplane accident, according to a communique issued April 30 at United Nations headquarters in Australia. Posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Brig. Gen. George was announced May 1 by Secretary of War Stimson. Brig. Gen. George, who was forty-eight years of age, was a brother of William George, New York manager for the Hooker Electrochemical Company.

Henry Busch

Henry Paul Busch, former president of Shoemaker & Busch, Inc., wholesale druggists, Philadelphia, died April 24. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Busch received his B.S. in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. Soon afterwards he entered the firm of Shoemaker & Busch, of which his brother was also a member. He was president of the firm from 1924 to 1929, and a member of its directorate at the time of his death. He was a former director of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a brother, Miers Busch.

Dr. Harold E. Elliott

Dr. Harold E. Elliott, widely known oil geologist and chemist, died recently in Los Angeles. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Dr. Elliott had charge of the first large oil refinery built in the west, at Florence, Colo. Later he was employed by the Canadian government to survey various prospects in that country, a project that resulted in the development of the large oil field in Saskatchewan. In Alaska, thirty years ago, Dr. Elliott was credited with ascertaining that shark liver was rich in vitamins.

William W. Orcutt

William Warren Orcutt, who retired in 1939 as vice-president of the Union Oil Company of California, died in Glendale, Calif., April 27. He was seventy-three years of age.

Born in Dodge county, Minn., Mr. Orcutt obtained degrees in civil engineering and geology at Stanford University.

After three years as a civil and hydraulic engineer he became associated with the Union Oil Company in 1898 and was successively general superintendent of the Northern division, chief engineer and manager of the geological and land departments and vice-president in charge of field production and development and the geological and land departments. Mr. Orcutt was widely known as a petroleum geologist, and the town of Orcutt, Calif., was named after him.

Miss Caroline Blatt, formerly affiliated with the American Metal Company, Ltd., this city, died in her home here after a short illness. She was seventy-five years of age.

George Upton, former official with the American Glue Company, died in Delray Beach, Fla., April 26. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Michael B. Malkmus, formerly of the sales staff of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Corporation, paint manufacturer, Louisville, Ky., died in his home April 23. He was forty years of age.

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Amyl Nitrate

Fuel

Ignition accelerator for—
- Diesel engine fuels (No. 7 in the Mygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels)

Betachlorobutyl Beta-2-furylacrylate

Rubber

Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
- Polymerized products with—
  - Ethylene
  - Methyl derivatives of ethylene

Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
- Polymerized products, latex, which can be coagulated to rubberlike materials (these products are claimed to be compoundable and vulcanisable, to have better resistance than natural rubber to oils and solvents, to be tough and resilient)

Cottonseed Oilcake

(Cotton Oilcake, Cottonseed Presscake)

Animal Husbandry

Nutrient in—
- Cattlefeeds

Source of—
- Proteins, fats, fibrous roughage, and moisture for feeds

Fertilizer

As a fertilizer

Ingredient of—
- Fertilizer compositions

Glucose

(Continued from April 27 issue)

Food

As a sugar adjunct or substitute (in the one case used in various admixtures, such as half-and-half; in the other case as a complete substitute—either forms may be used, the light is claimed not to alter color or flavor, but the dark is said to influence color and sometimes change flavors, imparting a sort of butterscotch taste, which is claimed to be an asset, rather than the reverse)

Binder, nutrient, sweetening agent, flavoring agent in—
- Bar compositions
- Candy
- Chewing gum compositions
- Cream centers
- Flavoring agents
- Halvah compositions
- Roll compositions
- Toffees

Drying agent for—
- Fruit juices

Drying agent in making—
- Desiccated products, such as egg yolk and albumen

Ingredient of—
- Table syrups used as foods and flavoring agents and also widely used as a carbohydrate supplement to milk in infant feeding

Nutrient in—
- Yeastmaking

Sweetening and flavoring agent in—
- Apple butters (the dark syrup is recommended)
- Bakery specialties, such as cookies, cakes, and the like (it is claimed that in the average cake recipe corn syrup may be substituted for two-thirds sugar and the cake will keep its usual characteristics—in drop-cookies and roll cookies half-and-half sugar and syrup mixtures are claimed to work well)
- Breads of various kinds, muffins, and the like (in breads, like wholewheat and spice bread, the dark syrups improve the flavor, in muffins and quick breads, one may use the syrup in total substitution for the sugar and without any other change in the usual recipe)
- Canned fruits (in canning fruits, a total substitution of syrup for sugar is claimed to be practical and either light or dark syrups prove themselves worthy—the preserving syrup suggested is made with one-fourth water to three-fourths corn syrup, the boiling time three and one-half minutes, a thin syrup, as fruits preserve their aroma and flavor better in a light syrup than in a heavy one, light-colored syrups are used for light fruits, however, peaches put up in a dark syrup are said to acquire a pleasing, sort of butterscotch, flavor—white corn syrup is without flavor, and fruits packed in this are said to preserve their natural fresh-from-the-orchard flavor to a remarkable degree)
- Coffee
- Coffee extracts
- Coffee substitutes
- Jams, jellies, marmalades, preserves, and the like (marmalade may be sweetened with either the light or dark form, recommended as used half-and-half with sugar, the light syrup gives a marmalade, crystal clear and with no flavor from the syrup, on the other hand, the dark syrup gives an amber marmalade, with a slight butterscotch taste—in jelly manufacture it is claimed that the syrup works best when used half-and-half with sugar by measure, not by weight, experience shows, it is claimed, that with a ratio of two-thirds sugar to one-third syrup, the product does not have so fine a texture, nor is the taste so pleasing as when made by the half-and-half rule—in jelly recipes calling for bottled commercial fruit pectin, light corn syrup may be substituted for two parts of sugar, but it should not be increased over that amount, that is, if a recipe requires six parts of sugar, two parts of the light corn syrup may be used but no more—light corn syrup may be substituted for one-half the sugar required in any powdered fruit pectin recipe, that is, for each part of sugar omitted, one part of light-colored syrup may be substituted)
- Pickled fruit (the dark syrup is recommended)
- Soft frostings (it is claimed that corn syrup may be used in place of sugar for a soft frosting, which time cannot turn hard and crackly, it is a frosting that holds its shape well, it spreads easily—for a frosting, butterscotch flavored and amber toned, use the dark syrup)
- Spiced pickles (the dark syrup is recommended)

Fuel

Binder for—
- Briquets

Ingredient of—
- Binders for briquets

Ink

Thickener in—
- Marking inks
- Printing inks
- Stamppad inks

Insecticide

Bait in—
- Insecticidal preparations

Binder in—
- Insecticidal preparations

(To be continued)

3-Phenylphenol Betathiocyanoethylether

Insecticide

Claimed (U.S. 2185208) as—
- Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates

Silver Iodide

(Argenti Iodidum, Iodure d'Argent, Jodsilber, Joduro di Argento, Silberjodid, Silvodide, Yoduro de Plata)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Free silver and iodine (U.S. 2060539)
- Silver ferrocyanide (U.S. 1443012)

Dental Mechanics

Silver source (U.S. 1245879) in—
- Dental cement

Petroleum

Catalyst (Brit. 405736) in—
- Destructive hydrogenation processes for purfying mineral oils

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Reported useful in treatment of—
- Gonorrheal urethritis

Photographic

Sensitizer in making—
- Colored film and motion picture film
- Films and plates
- Photographic papers

Printing

Process material (U.S. 1508089) in making—
- Printing plate

Sodium Hypochlorite-Trisodium Phosphate Complex

Beverage

Cleansing agent for—
- Bottles
- Vats
- Casks

Sterilizing agent for—
- Bottles

Brewing

Cleansing agent for—
- Bottles
- Vats
- Casks

Sterilizing agent for—
- Bottles

Ceramic

Cleansing agent for—
- Ware prior to shipment

Stain-removing agent for—
- Ware prior to shipment

Dairy

Cleansing agent for—
- Bottles, cans, other containers
- Plant equipment, floors, walls, tiles

Reagent for—
- Milkstone removal

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Cleansing agent for—
- Apparatus
- Utensils

Food

Cleansing agent for—
- Baker's mixers, kneaders, trays, and the like
- Canning plant equipment
- Food products plant equipment
- Hotel equipment
- Restaurant equipment

Glass

Cleansing agent for—
- Plate glass
- Window glass
- Tableware

Degreasing agent for—
- Plate glass
- Window glass
- Tableware

Meat-Packing

Cleansing agent for—
- Apparatus and plant equipment

Degreasing agent for—
- Apparatus and plant equipment

Stain remover for—
- Apparatus and plant equipment

Tin Peroxide

(Anhydride d'Etain, Anhydride Stannique, Biossido di Stagno, Cinis Jovis, Dioxyde d'Etain, Fleurs d'Etain, Flowers of Tin, Oxyde d'Etain, Oxyde Stannique, Perossido di Stagno, Peroxido Estanico, Peroxido de Estano, Peroxyde d'Etain, Peroxyde Stannique, Polishing Powder, Putty Powder, Stannic Anhydride, Stannic Oxide, Tin Anhydride, Tin Ash, Tin Dioxide, Tin Oxide, Tinstone, Zinnblumen, Zinnhyperoxyd, Zinnoxyd, Zinnsaeureanhydrid, Zinnstein)

Building Material

Ingredient of—
- Compositions for producing glazes on—
  - Brick
  - Tile

Ceramic

Ingredient of—
- Compositions for producing glazes and enamels on—
  - Chinaware
  - Earthenware
  - Porcelain
  - Pottery

Chemical

Catalyst in—
- Organic syntheses

Stabilizer (U.S. 1213921) for—
- Hydrogen peroxide

Starting point in making—
- Tin salts

Cosmetic

Ingredient of—
- Cosmetic preparations
- Nail polishes

Dye

Base (U.S. 1431081) in—
- Lakes

Glass

Constituent of—
- Batches used in making—
  - Alabaster glass
  - Opaque glass
  - Enamel glass
  - Ruby glass
  - Milk glass
  - Strass glass

Ingredient of—
- Polishing powders for glass and glassware

Metallurgical

Constituent of—
- Polishing powders
- Tinning compositions

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Ingredient of—
- Putty
- Putty powders

Pigment in—
- Paints, varnishes, enamels, and other coatings

Textile

Filler in—
- Fabrics

Mordant in—
- Dyeing processes
- Printing processes

Weighting agent for—
- Fabrics

Lost a Market? — Consult—

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Trade Halts as Trade Surveys Situation Developed by Price Freezing Order—Problems and Pleas Flood OPA—Tendency To Await Clarification General

The Office of Price Administration order of April 28, whereby all prices of individual sellers in the United States were frozen at March levels, was the feature of the market for essential oils last week. The order becomes effective May 11 for wholesalers and manufacturers, and on May 18 for all retail transactions, barring definite exceptions to price control as stated in the order.

The trade at once found itself faced with problems almost without number. Special compounds seemed to offer a field for great uncertainty as to their position under the blanket order and attempt at once to secure clarification by OPA usually resulted in failure.

The fact was that OPA itself was at a loss as to how to answer the flood of pleas for information. Price Administrator Henderson in his formal announcement reflected this fact. Speaking of the comprehensiveness of the orders, he said:—"They are of such magnitude that even we who have been busy framing them for the last several weeks cannot fully visualize their ramifications."

The trade as a whole reported that buyers were as much at sea as sellers. Buyers reflected this by withdrawing from the market pending further enlightment as to their position. The trade took a similar stand but it was also clear that some have already began a study of their March position as compared with that when the order was entered.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Practically unobtainable. Sweet oil of domestic origin still on market. Prices very firm. Artificial oil strong, scarce.

Amber.—Trifling stocks refined oil at 52c. per pound.

Angelica.—Nominal market. Odd lots still exist.

Anise.—Limited stocks strongly held. Supply dwindles steadily.

Apricot.—Kernel oil very firm. Not too plentiful.

Bay.—No easing. Firm to strong, all markets.

Bergamot.—Sole supply consists of Brazilian oil. Holding limited.

Birchtar.—None known to be available. None likely to be soon.

Bois de Rose.—Strong. Call steady. Stocks moderate.

Camphor.—None known to be offered. Importation impossible.

Cananga.—Odd lots still around. No general distribution. Source eliminated.

Cassia.—Has sold at $14 and $15 per pound for redistilled.

Cedarleaf.—Very firm. In good demand. Reserves conservative.

Citronella.—None anxious to sell. Still a chance for Ceylon oil to come through. Hazardous, slow, uncertain transport.

Clove.—No improvement in supply. Sellers greatly reserved. Output engaged well ahead.

Coriander.—The smallest kind of stock remains unsold. Additions to supply depend mostly on domestic distillation. Cost runs high.

Cubeb.—Cannot be replaced in volume. Raw material imports ended.

Dill.—Inquiry for new production active. Domestic oil governs values. Still a chance for goods to get here from India.

Eucalyptus.—Strong. Sellers hold little. All show reserve. Sea routes from source hazardous, dangerous.

Geranium.—Tight as a drum. Not likely to get looser. Matter of inability to get replacements here. Change in status of French islands could ease situation.

Juniper.—Needs shrink some. Not too much available. Only domestic oil reported.

Juniper Tar.—Moderate spot stocks still available. Reason to expect moderate quantities to reach here. Shipping a problem.

Lavender.—Spike oil strongly held. Distribution not general. Fair reserves, one-quarter.

Lemon.—Strong but stable price position. Domestic producers continue conservative course. Policy has resulted in holding prices down.

Lemongrass.—Reserves low. Sellers conserve stocks. Much uncertainty about getting goods from source. Progress of war against maintenance of shipments.

Lime.—Strong in all aspects. Stocks below normal. Limited in primary markets. Demand conserative.

Mace.—All prices strong. Sellers reserved. Demand moderate.

Almond Oil

The fact that bitter oil of almond is practically unobtainable at present does not detract from the fact that the oil was known as long ago as 1488. The *Compendium Aromatariorum* of Saladin mentions it and the writings of Sancto Amando in 1502 give it place.

The poisonous character of the oil seems not to have been generally known then, and even Scheele, who discovered hydrocyanic acid in 1782, apparently did not realize fully its deadly properties.

Not until 1784 did it become generally recognized as decidedly poisonous, and it was in that year that J. A. Murray in Goettingen, Germany, so labeled it definitely.

In the next year an Erfurt apothecary named Christ suspected that the poison present was hydrocyanic acid but its presence was not proved until 1803, when Bohm, a Berlin apothecary, identified it.

Separation of the acid from the benzaldehyde principle was first done by Vogel in 1822 by use of baryta water. Ten years later, pure benzaldehyde was obtained by a method involving use of ferrous sulphate, ferric chloride, and milk of lime.

Production of benzaldehyde, the artificial oil of bitter almond, today is a triumph of science. Of the three known methods the two most often used involve coaltar derivatives, benzol and toluol as the basic raw materials.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
331.9	331.9	306.7	196.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, May 18-20.

Canadian Toilet Goods Association, Seigniory Club, Montebello, Quebec, June 8 *and* 9.

Toilet Goods Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 15-17.

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in your Baked Goods, Beverages and Extracts, Confections, Elixirs and Tonics, Ice Creams, Jellies, Pie Fillers, Pudding, Dessert and Soft Drink Powders, etc.

According to food and beverage manufacturers who have used Fritzbro Orange and Lemon Concentrates for years—and with outstanding success—these flavors represent the ideal concentrates for their purposes. Laboratory processing of the natural oils eliminates certain unstable constituents which cause spoilage. All others are retained. Thus, we offer a pure, natural product embodying the full, luscious character of the fruit, but five times stronger, much more soluble and stable under all conditions of storage and use. Try them!

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BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

Nutmeg. — Production costs no lower. Raw material high and strong.

Orange.—Keen competition in Brazilian oil. Demand off, following OPA announcement of price freezing. Local values stable, pending further developments.

Patchouli.—Sellers going very slow. Assert sales at March levels would mean definite loss now.

Pennyroyal.—Hoped that domestic production will expand. Imported firm.

Peppermint. — Sellers sit tight. Await clarification of position. Watching result of President's proposed return to 100 percent parity for agricultural products.

Petitgrain. — Firm at all points. Trade virtually at standstill pending clarification OPA freezing order.

Pineneedle.—Little available. Practically nominal.

Rosemary.—Limited distribution locally. Largest holder takes strong view.

Sandalwood.—Fair reserves in hand. Due to foresight in matter of raw material stock pile. Future uncertain. Depends on continued shipments of wood from India.

Spearmint.—Steady to firm. Trade not active.

Spruce.—Moderate stocks in fair request. Steady.

Sweet Birch.—Interest grows. Firm. Some upward tendency of late.

Tansy.—Routine. Could stand gain in new production.

SEMI - CARBAZIDE HYDROCHLORIDE
ISO BUTYL QUINOLINE
SKATOL
•
FAIRMOUNT CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals
600 FERRY STREET NEWARK, N. J.

Thyme. — Strongly held for full prices. Fair stocks, some directions.

Vetiver. — Virtually unobtainable. Last sales around $52 to $55 per pound.

Wintergreen.—Fair demand in very firm market.

Wormseed.—Strength in evidence. Large demand expected.

Wormwood.—Real need for substantial gain in production exists.

Ylang Ylang.—Out of sight on this market. Nothing known to be afloat.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eucalyptol.—Active. Firm to firmer.

Heliotropine.—Stock moderate. Domestic item main source of supply.

Hydroxycitronellal. — Producers far behind. Cannot get even with orders.

Linalool. — Not many have spot goods.

Linalyl Acetate. — Dealers' stocks practically wiped out. Producers have little.

Methyl Acetophenone.—Practically nominal with regular dealers.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Prices strong and stable.

Methyl Cinnamate.—Limited stocks at $4.50 to $5 per pound reported sold.

Methyl Isoeugenol. — Not much available on spot. Routine call.

Methyl Salicylate. — Fully stabilized. Very firm.

Musk.—Strong and active. Sellers conserve supplies.

Phenylethyl Acetate.—Stocks moderate. Hardly equal to demand.

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T.G.A. Eliminates Entertainment from Convention

Because of present world conditions, The Toilet Goods Association convention, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, June 16-17, will be limited to business sessions only. Group luncheons at the hotel between business sessions will of course be continued. All entertainment features, including the annual banquet, have been abandoned for this year.

IN THE DARK ?

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As a plasticizer in pigmented lacquers—Castor oil; glaurin.

French Ocher
As a yellow coloring material—Witco yellow.

Glycerin
In various applications—Aquaresin; glucarine B; monoglycollin.
As a process material in making ester gums—Pentaerythritol.

Lubricating Oils
In drawing and grinding operations in metal-working—Alkyl phosphates.

Olive Oil
As a medicinal agent—Peanut oil.

Palm Oil
In technical processes—Palmene.

Peppermint Oil
As a source of menthol—Pulegone from *Hedeoma* or *Pycnanthemum* oil.

Platinum
In devices for making and breaking electrical contacts—Molybdenum.
As glass-metal seal in electric-light bulbs and radio tubes—Iron or iron alloys with a glass composition containing oxides of lead, potassium, silicon, and sodium, and calcium fluoride.

Quinine
As an antimalarial—Atabrine; promin; sulphadiazin.

Rubber
As bristle-setting in brushes—Shellac.
For rainproofing clothing—Polymerized or copolymerized vinyl resin composition (army tentative specifications P.Q.D. No. 71B and 151).
In cements for affixing leather or textiles to metal or glass—Vinyl resin adhesive.

Shellac
In thermoplastic compositions—Vinsol resin.

Sperm Oil
In treating leather—Nopco 2091X.

Sulphonated Castor Oil
In the manufacture of coated paper—Sulphonated tall oil.

Tanstuffs
To replace botanical materials from the Far East or Near East—Products of forests in the Western Hemisphere: algoraba, chestnut, hemlock, larch, mangrove, quebracho, sumac, tara.

Tartaric Acid
In the printing of cotton fabrics—Glycolic acid; hydroxyacetic acid.

Thymol
As a preservative—Carvacrol; isopropylorthocresol; oxycymol.

Tin
As coating for steel containers for certain corrosive liquids—D.P. solution (organo-phosphorus compound).
As a component of soft solders—Antimony; cadmium.

Tin (Stannic) Oxide
In enamels and glazes—Zirconium opacifiers; zirconium silicate; zirconium oxide; antimony oxide; titanium oxide.

Titanium Whites
In pigmentation of rubber, paint, printing ink, coated textiles—Witcarb.

Toluol
As a diluent in nitrocellulose lacquers—Notol No. 1.
In making printing inks—Aroevap.
In degreasing bone gluestock—Glusol.
As a dry-cleaning solvent—Kleenal.
As a solvent for rubber coatings for fabrics—Textul.
In degreasing hides before tanning—Leather-sol.
As an extractant for aromatic floral concretes—Perfextractor.
In making polishes containing wax or resin—Res-sol.
As a solvent in oilseed extraction—Soyextractor.

Tragacanth
To replace the ribbon form—Gomagel.

Trichloroethylene
In the degreasing of metals—Gunk X11 (a cold-process agent).

Tung Oil
As a drying oil—Arochems with linseed oil, with perilla and dehydrated castor oils, with oiticica and dehydrated castor oils; arofene with perilla and dehydrated castor oils.

Zinc
As a corrosion-resisting coating for iron—Air-drying japan.

Petroleum Products

OPA Allows Raising of Prices for Gasoline and Fuel Oil on East Coast—Also Authorizes Continuance of Cash Discounts —Crude Oil Production Mounting

Long-requested permission for handlers of refined petroleum products on the East Coast to offset their increased transportation costs has been granted by the OPA. This compensation privilege has been given in an amendment to Revised Price Schedule 88, whereby prices of gasoline and fuel oils may be advanced from 2 to 4 cents a gallon in 17 Eastern states and the District of Columbia. In greater detail, the increases thus allowed authorize a marking up of gasoline by 4 cents and of tractor fuel and distillate diesel fuel oils to the extent of 2 cents a gallon. Residual fuel oils and residual diesel fuel oils likewise may be raised in price by 25 cents a barrel. It is expected that this concession on the part of the OPA will compensate, in part at least, for the losses sustained in East Coast operations, after the sinkings of tank ships made water shipments from Gulf ports impractical and latterly necessitated recourse to tankcar shipments, which raised the cost by fully $1 a barrel.

Going one step further in the making of concessions, the OPA, acting on the advices of its legal department, is allowing buyers of petroleum products, for which maximum prices are fixed in Schedule No. 88, to obtain the same cash discounts that they received on purchases made on a cash basis prior to October 15.

Meanwhile, production of crude oil in all the fields is being stepped up. Drilling in the United States during the week ended April 25 has resulted in 334 well completions, compared with 325 for the previous week. Operating wells within the same period have shown a daily average gross crude oil output of 3,666,800 barrels, a gain of 21,145 barrels over the preceding week.

Consumption of fuel oil by electric power plants during March is reported by the Federal Power Commission to have totaled 1,307,697 barrels, compared with 1,531,667 in February, a decrease of 14.6 percent, but consumption of gas for production of electrical energy during this same interval has increased from 14,731,039 to 15,516,833 cubic feet.

Supplies of gasoline are getting tighter as suppliers are taking stock of their inventories with relation to the present plant for deliveries at the rate of 66 2-3 percent of normal. Gasoline stocks continue their decline, dropping to 102,897,000 barrels on April 25, a reduction of 605,000 barrels from the end of the previous week. A year ago these stocks totaled 96,172,000 barrels.

The local market for petroleum and derivatives is a little more active, with the demand brisk but with offerings of most products inadequate.

Solvents and Naphthas

Aromatic Naphthas.—Call at high level. Stocks small.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Undertone steady. Demand active.

Lacquer Diluent.—Supply situation tight. Prices hold.

Mineral Spirits.—Prices hold firm. Buying broad.

Rubber Solvent.—Call light. Prices steady.

Stoddard Solvent. — Volume well maintained. Prices firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Market quiet. Undertone stabilized.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—April 30

Demand remains heavy for most solvents and diluents, with the price structure firm. Inquiry has been better for some products. Offerings continue to be generally within limits.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Good call, market strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Stable position, prices firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Tight market, quotations firm.

Mineral Spirits.—Movement good, and prices steady.

Rubber Solvent. — Moderate interest; prices holding.

Stoddard Solvent.—Active interest and market strong.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buying good; unchanged quotations.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Stocks limited. Good call. Prices firm.

Heptanes.—Demand fair but movement restricted by lack of sufficient transportation facilities. Tone strong.

Hexanes.—Inquiries are increasing. Larger buying interest manifested.

Octanes.—Market Steady. Demand continues moderately good.

Pentanes.—Buyers more interested. Market firm.

Propane.—Active demand. Offerings small. Prices well maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—April 30

Gasoline is moving better, with the tone apparently strengthening. Offerings are less insistent. Call for lubricants continues good, with some sellers far behind on shipments and others sold up.

Gasoline.—Tone better, prices firmer.

Kerosene.—Demand active, and prices strong.

Lubricating Oils.—Call active; market stiff.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Consumers eager to buy extensively but stocks are low. Prices holding firm.

Petrolatum.—Buying showing signs of improvement. Undertone firm.

White Mineral Oil.—Producers report better tone. Demand increasing. Prices holding strongly.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—April 30

Virtually all products in the list of this group are strong. Supply of these items has not been enlarged to any appreciable extent, and call has been holding up consistently.

Butane.—Demand holds heavy. Prices strong.

Heptane. — Good interest, quotations firm.

Hexane.—Buying well maintained; no price change.

Octanes.—Active demand, steady market.

Pentanes.—Brisk inquiry, strong market.

Propane.—Offerings limited, and stiff prices.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline.—Stocks under severe curtailment. Rationing starts soon. Prices stabilized by OPA order.

Kerosene.—Demand not so active. Prices maintained.

Lubricating Oils. — Needs run to high volume. Prices still strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—April 30

Limited offerings and comparatively good orders are reported in this market. The general market structure is stable. Buyers are evincing considerable interest in additional material.

Paraffin.—Good call, prices firm.

Petrolatums.—Demand active, market strong.

White Mineral Oils.—Quiet market, and prices steady.

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Petroleum Transportation Posts Filled by Davies

OPD Washington Bureau
May 1, 1942

The appointments of R. B. McLaughlin, Houston, Texas, as associate director of transportation, and Lee R. Cowles, Chicago, as assistant director of transportation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, were announced by Deputy Coordinator Ralph K. Davies.

Mr. LcLaughlin is vice-president and assistant manager of both the Texas Pipeline Company and the Texas-New Mexico Pipeline Company. Mr. Cowles was traffic manager of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana before he joined OPC. He has been engaged for twenty years in the transportation of petroleum and petroleum products.

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Asphalt Institute Issues Quick Repair Specifications

The Asphalt Institute has issued a booklet, "Specification for Stock-Pile Asphalt Paving Mixtures for Making Quick Repairs of Bombed Surfaces." This booklet contains eleven sections, as follows:—General description; mineral aggregate; asphaltic materials; approval of materials; method of testing; paving plant—alternate 1, stationary plant mixing; preparation and composition of mixture; preparation and composition of mixture—alternate 2, travel plant mixing; preparation and composition of mixture, alternate 3, road blade and drag mixing; stock piling; measurement and payment. Copies are available without charge upon request at the institute, 801 Second avenue, New York, mentioning the REPORTER.

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Petrol Coordination Office Names District 5 Chief

Kenyon L. Reynolds, Pasadena, Calif., has been made chief of the natural gas and natural gasoline section for district 5, according to Deputy Petroleum Coordinator Ralph K. Davies. Robert W. Ducker, Tulsa, Okla., has been made natural gas analyst in the natural gas and natural gasoline section. Mr. Reynolds will be stationed in the district 5 office in Los Angeles. Reed W. Garman is assistant chief of the section. Mr. Ducker will be stationed in Washington.

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N.J. Standard's Bolivian Claims Settled for $1,729,375

OPD Washington Bureau
April 28, 1942

Bolivia has paid the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey $1,729,375 in payment for all rights and properties in Bolivia of the company and its subsidiary, Standard Oil of Bolivia. The payment represented the principal of $1,500,000 plus 3 percent interest dating from March 13, 1937, when the properties were taken over by the Bolivian government.

Petrol Gas Equipment Limiting Order Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau
April 29, 1942

An exemption paragraph in Limitation Order L-86, governing the installation of liquefied petroleum gas equipment, was clarified today in an official interpretation issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

The paragraph in question exempts from the terms of the order equipment "Installed and in actual use prior to April 1, 1942...subsequently withdrawn from such use." The interpretation makes it clear that only equipment withdrawn after April 1, 1942, is exempt.

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Petroleum Coordinator Office Designation Changed

Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes has announced that the President had authorized changing the designation of the "Office of Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense" to the "Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War." The change, Coordinator Ickes stated, was approved by the President as being "more appropriate to the situation existing today."

Oil Pipeline

The Office of Petroleum Coordinator has obtained an A-1-a priority rating on a pipeline project which will make refineries of the San Francisco Bay area entirely independent of ocean transportation for their crude oil supply early in June. The project involves conversion from natural gas to crude oil service of a twenty-four to twenty-six inch pipeline extending from Kettleman Hills to the bay area.

Completion of the undertaking will provide inland transportation for 100,000 barrels of crude oil daily to bay refineries. Deliveries can be stepped up considerably beyond this figure by the installation of necessary pumping equipment.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

PETROLATUMS *and* WHITE OILS

From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization

SHERWOOD REFINING COMPANY, INC.

ENGLEWOOD N. J. • Refinery WARREN, PA

RELY ON

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco

NAPHTHENIC ACIDS

CRESYLIC ACIDS

VISCOUS OILS

[*Extremely viscous polymerized hydrocarbons*]

CALODORANT

Gas Odorant

WHITE OILS

TECHNICAL

WHITE OILS

OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

FMC

INFORMATION PLEASE?

In these days of stress, changing conditions and general uncertainty, we are glad to place at the disposal of our customers, not only information on equipment, where, when and what, but we can also keep you informed as to the latest priority and War Production Board rulings.

PRIORITIES AND W.P.B.

There are certain limitations in the purchase and sale of nearly all types of equipment and we can advise you and answer your questions in this regard if you will state your problem. A special department has been set up in our organization for this service and we invite your inquiry.

DEHYDRATION

The biggest and most active interest of late is in DEHYDRATION naturally because government authorities want foods in that form, also because of restrictions in the use of certain types of containers. We can offer DRYERS for almost every dehydration problem. State your problem. Dryers now available are in part:

ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS AND OTHERS

4′ x 30′ 5′ x 30′ 4′ x 15′4″
5′ x 42′ 4′ x 20′ 18″ x 42″
TUBULAR STEAM DRYERS, 6′ x 26′ and 35′
6 DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, 28″ x 60′
Buffalo Double Drum Dryer, 5′ x 12′
2 BONNET 6′ x 65′ Direct Heat Dryers
2 Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4′ x 12′
Proctor & Schwartz 3 Pass Apron Dryer
Gehnrich Truck Type Gas Dryer, 4½′ x 6′ x 7′
5 Gehnrich Truck Dryers, 2 door 64″ x 67″ x 20′

OTHER INTERESTING ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK

4—Silex Lined Pebble Mills; 150 gal.; several others
3—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated 250 gal. Tanks
1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated 350 gal. Tank
1—150 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Agitated Tank
3—35 gal. Glass Lined Vacuum Stills
1—Shriver Cast Iron Filter Press 12″ x 12″ and others up to 42″
Oliver Filter; all iron; 3′ x 1′ good condition

STILL ON LOCATION

Steel Storage Tanks, ⅜″; 11′ Diameter; lengths up to 120′
Tank Car Tanks; one 4,500 gal.; one 5,500 gal.
1 Lot of Steel Balls; 1 Lot of Flint Pebbles
60 gal. Pfaudler Glass Lined Kettle
8 Rotex Single Separation Sifters, 40″ x 48″
1 Cast Iron Nitrator, 6′9 x 9′

Send for Additional Details

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
FMC
9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought —Minimum $2.00 thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.
All Other Classified Advertisements —$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agents Wanted

SALES AGENTS wanted throughout the country who are in contact with manufacturers of carbon paper, floor polish, shoe polish, auto polish, metal polish, etc., for the sale of carnauba, ouricury, beeswax, etc., to this trade for importer of these commodities. BOX 772, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Business Wanted

INTERESTED in buying small but reputable company manufacturing and distributing ethical and scientific medicinal products. Submit full details in first proposition. All information will be held confidential. BOX 769, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR QUICK shipment—Flaking machine, 6 ft. diameter by 36-in. face; vertical steam engine, size 6 ft. x 7 in.; 12 50-gallon chemical earthenware tourils; 2 ditto 150-gallon round bottom stills; 4 Connersville rotary pumps for low vacuum; 2 2½-in. Crane tilting return steam traps; large duplex steam driven vacuum pump; two stage centrifugal filter press pump; 20-in. Crane gate valve. Saginaw Salt Products Co., Saginaw, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Read double arm mixer, direct motor driven, five h.p., about two-barrel capacity, $225. BOX 761, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

AIR SEPARATORS, 3 and 10 ft. No. 6 Sharples vaporseal centrifuges with explosion proof motors, No. 00 Raymond mill, 3x3 ft. rubber lined pebble mills, copper tanks, air compressors. Lawler Company, Durham avenue and L. V. R. R., Metuchen, N. J.

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 776, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

FACTORY BUILDING, two-story brick, 23,000 sq. ft., concrete floor, drains, 17-foot headroom, live steam available, power lines installed, railroad siding yard. Unrestricted district, 15 minutes to Manhattan. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Materials Offered

IMPORTER OFFERS to consumer or broker the following items:—Rutile, zirconium, monazitesand, beryl, tantalite, stramonium leaves, mangrove bark, antimony. BOX 773, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

VEGETABLE LECITHIN—12 to 15,000 lbs. technical grade available at exceptionally low price. BOX 774, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WAXES—We are interested in purchasing surplus stocks of all waxes. A. B. Jordan Co., 17 East 49th street, New York, N. Y.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

50, 100, 200 and 300 gallons capacity, dished bottoms, with outlets, mounted on iron stands.

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK

5′ dia. x 14′, insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,980 gallons.

Copper Tanks, Copper Evaporators, Steel Storage Tanks.

Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9′ dia. x 5′ deep, with heavy duty agitator, new.

Sweetland Filter No. 7, with 41 leaves, 25″ dia.

Ice Machines, Motors, Generators, Condensers, Boilers and Pumps.

H. LOEB & SON
4603 LANCASTER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Positions Vacant

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced man to take charge of manufacturing department of large drug company on the Pacific coast. Knowledge of pharmaceutical chemistry, thorough understanding of production, ability to supervise personnel, and selling ability is essential. Send statement of qualifications, experience, references and personal status to BOX 758, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SHELLAC REPLACEMENT—"Zelba-Lac" material has unusual usages, supplanting real shellac—wood toy, novelties and furniture trade. Exclusive territorial rights to salesmen who know the industrial trade. BOX 760, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LACQUER PRODUCTION man, familiar with color-matching, synthetics, general factory supervision in small plant, metropolitan area (Jersey). Great opportunity for conscientious man. Permanent position. Large percentage of defense work. BOX 763, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRACTICAL PAINT man. Must have had experience in handling men. Also know all types of grinding equipment, shading, control work, etc. Established paint manufacturer, New York. State full qualifications and background; confidential. BOX 765, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT CHEMIST, experienced, for established New York paint firm. Must have practical experience. Give full details first letter. BOX 766, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Connecticut manufacturer of lacquers and synthetic enamels, requires an all-around man with knowledge and experience of production, formulating, and color matching. Opportunity for advancement. BOX 775, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED color man to supervise manufacture of ultramarine blue pigment. Good salary and bonus arrangement for the right man. State full particulars and experience. Strictly confidential. BOX 771, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, fifteen years' wide experience in research, formulation, production and sales service. Desires responsible position in oils, paints, resins, lacquers, pigments, fillers or related field. BOX 764, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, fifteen years' experience in manufacture of lacquer and synthetic finishes. At present in charge of plant. Desires to make a change with reliable concern as chemist or superintendent. BOX 757, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 72*

Liquidation!

1—Raymond 5 Roll, High Side Roller Mill, motor driven, with double whizzer, cyclone dust collector, motors, fan, etc.
1—Raymond 3 Roll, High Side Roller Mill.
1—Rotary Kiln 8′ x 90′, ½″ steel shell.
1—Lead Lined Single Effect Evaporator with multiple effect economy, condenser, etc., 525 sq. ft. surface.
1—Hersey 5′ x 25′ Indirect Heat Dryer.
1—Louisville Type Steam Tube Dryer 6′ x 30′.
2—36″ x 36″ Cast Iron Filter Presses, 41 plates and frames.
1—Anderson RB Oil Expeller.
3—Lead Lined Tanks 40″ x 7′.
1—Straub Continuous Ball Mill, 30″ x 20″.
1—Abbe Ball Mill 30″ x 30″.
1—Zeiss 4 objective Microscope.
240,000 lbs. Tobacco Stems.

SELECTED SPECIALS

1—Buflovak 6′ Crystallizer, with Vacuum Cover.
5—Glass Lined, Jacketed Kettles 200 to 500 gals.
1—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer 3′ x 8′.
8—Buflovak Jacketed Kettles 42″ dia. x 60″ deep.
2—Paint Lead Mixers, 100 gal. each.
1—Day Jumbo Jacketed Mixer, 700 gal.
14—Pebble Mills, from Lab. to 1,000 gal.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Hardinge 3′ x 8″ Steel Lined Ball Mill.
5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 32″, 40″, 48″, 60″.
22—50 to 2,000 lb. Batch Mixers.
25—Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gal., agitated and non-agitated.
3—Sweetland Nos. 5, 7, and 10 Filters.
19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12″ to 42″.
1—Valley Iron Works, 75 gal. Autoclave.
6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier.
12—Glass Lined Storage Tanks, 50 to 1,000 gal.

Tablet Machines — Screens—Pumps—Conveyors—Filling and Packaging Equipment—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators—Dryers, etc.

Send for our circulars and bulletins. Your inquiries solicited. We buy your surplus machinery—from single items to complete plants.

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183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

LIQUIDATING

MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT of a very large PHARMACEUTICAL, FOOD PRODUCTS and CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER

(name withheld by request)

LOCATED AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS

1—Pneumatic Scale 2-stage STRAIGHT LINE FILLER AND WEIGHER, and Pneumatic Scale CAPPING MACHINE, complete with conveyors and motor.
2—Gedge Gray 400-lb. steel horizontal DRY POWDER MIXERS AND SIFTERS.
1—J. H. Day 2000-lb. steel horizontal DRY POWDER MIXER.
1—J. H. Day 100-lb. DRY POWDER MIXER AND SIFTER.
1—Karl Kiefer rotary gear type portable VISCO FILLING MACHINE, motor driven.
1—Karl Kiefer Rotary 72-spout BOTTLE WASHER, m.d.
1—PORTABLE CONVEYOR TABLE, 6″ wide canvas belt, 13′ centers, with 12″ wood wings.
1—Dopp 80-gal. STEAM JACKETED AGITATED KETTLE.
1—100-gal. ALUMINUM STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
1—20-gal. ALUMINUM STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
1—Ray trunnion type 2-Jar MILL or Triturator, with extra Jar.
1—150-gal. glass lined JACKETED TANK, with agitator.
1—90-gal. COPPER STEAM JACKETED KETTLE with agitator.
1—STEAM JACKETED PERCOLATOR, 24″ dia. x 18″ straight side, 12″ cone, with bottom outlet.
2—80-gal. VULCAN COPPER MIXING TANKS, on trucks, with agitators.
5—15-gal. COPPER TIN LINED PERCOLATORS, with stands.
2—200-gal. VULCAN COPPER TANKS, on trucks.
4—125-gal. COPPER STORAGE TANKS, on trucks.
1—American LABEL PERFORATING MACHINE, motor driven.
1—Hand LABEL PERFORATING MACHINE.

80 ASSORTED BRONZE SOAP DIES

1—Ball & Jewell No. 1 ROTARY CUTTER, belt driven.
3—9″x18″ Schutz-O'Neil 4-roller MILLS.
1—Schutz-O'Neil GYRATOR SIFTER.
3—Noye SIFTER REELS.
1—U.S. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND FILLING MACHINE, with 20′ conveyor table.
1—Quigley single cylinder size 4x2½ AIR COMPRESSOR, motor driven.
MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE EQUIPMENT, files, desks, chairs, lockers, etc.

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SHOPS, 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N.J.

Fertilizer Materials

Domestic Nitrate of Soda No Longer Available at Seaports, Only at Southern Plants—Castor Pomace Advanced—Imported Blood Up, Domestic Down at Chicago

With the seasonal waning of large-scale operations in fertilizers, a lack of shipping facilities in the coastwise trade northward from Gulf and Southern Atlantic ports as well as from South America is creating a stronger market and resulting in some marking-up of prices for a few chemicals and organics. Manufacturers are experiencing especially great difficulty in securing nitrogen chemicals and synthetic ammonia products for fertilizers can no longer be obtained.

Following closely upon the action of the WPB, in requesting suppliers of ammonia in liquid form and of synthetic ammonia products, except nitrate of soda, to refrain from furnishing these materials for fertilizer purposes from May 1 onward, a leading producer of domestic nitrate of soda has made a revision in the points of shipment for this product. This interest has withdrawn its offerings from Gulf and Atlantic ports and is limiting them to a basis of f.o.b. plant in Virginia for shipment by rail, without, however, changing its prices for the current month.

Chilean nitrate prices prevailing in April have been extended for both May and June.

A new price ceiling based on the highs of February 16-21 has been established by the OPA on mixed fertilizers, superphosphate, and potash. The movement of mixed fertilizers from producers' hand has continued brisk but mixers are still hard put to replace imported chemicals.

Dried blood from South America has been advanced because of inadequate freight space and a marking up of war risk rates. In Chicago, however, the principal grade of blood has been marked down again. Castor pumace has been advanced on an increasing demand. Cottonseed meal at Southeastern mills is being offered at notable concessions.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pumace.—In active demand and scanty supply. Price for domestic 6½ percent ammonium, in bags at works has been advanced $2 per ton.

Cottonseed Meal.—Concessions of $1 per ton are being made at Southeastern mills.

Cyanamid.—Offerings very limited and movement light.

Dried Blood.—South American market has strengthened and prices have been marked up 15c. per unit ton. Chicago price, however, has been reduced 5c. per unit.

Fish Scrap.—Shipments from Florida can no longer be made by ship and rail rates are likely to make price prohibitive. Little business being transacted.

Nitrate of Soda.—Leading producer of American grade has extended April price to May but has withdrawn seaport quotations and is selling only to those having allocation permits on a basis of f.o.b. cars at plant in Virginia. Demand very large.

Nitrogenous Materials. — Further slackening of demand noted but prices continue firm.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Supplies meager. Demand active. Recent banning of sales of liquid ammonia to fertilizer trade has tightened the situation. Estimates of by-product coke oven operations for the week ended April 18 indicate production of 36,719,200 pounds of sulphate of ammonia from that source. From Cairo, Egypt, comes word that the government of that country is negotiating with Russia to obtain 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate in exchange for Egyptian-grown cotton.

Tankage.—A brisker demand is shown for feed grades and the market holds steady.

Price Changes

Advanced

Castor pomace, dom., 6½ percent ammon., bgs., c.l.f. works, $2 per ton.

Blood, dried, import, bags, c.l.f. ports, shipt., 15c per unit-ton.

Reduced

Blood, dried, dom., f.o.b. Chicago, 5c. per unit.

Cottonseed meal, 8 percent grade, Southeastern points, mills, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.0	71.0	71.0	68.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Superphosphate

An official report on production and movement of superphosphate for the latest month available, February, prepared by the Bureau of Census, shows the bulk output for that month somewhat greater than hitherto reported, amounting to 457,302 tons, or 18.9 percent above that for the corresponding month of last year, which totaled 384,548 tons. For the first two months of this year, the production of bulk superphosphate aggregated 944,466 tons, against 792,740 for the similar period in 1941.

Total shipments for February, according to the revised figures of the Census Bureau, amounted to 410,196, against 308,428 tons for the same month in 1941. Stocks at the end of that month were 1,017,847 tons contrasted with 1,202,767.

Potashes

A moderate movement of potash salts continues in domestic varieties and supplies are none too plentiful. Temporary price maximums, fixed on February bases, have been made permanent by the OPA. Importers report their virtual withdrawal from the market, with nothing to offer throughout the remainder of this year. The German Potash Syndicate, shut out from exportations to the United States, has been endeavoring vainly to make up for the loss of American markets by increasing its sales in the Balkans. Even with the moral support of the German authorities, who had hoped to obtain more food there, the Syndicate has failed to compensate for the diminution of its sales across the Atlantic. It has also suffered a drop in its marketing operations in Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—A moderate demand is keeping the market fairly active. Tone continues stable.

Phosphate Rock.—Market still satisfactory, with offerings about normal and the demand reaching moderate proportions. Prices remain unchanged. A survey is being made of a new discovery of phosphate rock in South Africa, where the possibility of converting it into a soluble phosphate fertilizer is being studied. A similar attempt is being made in western Ireland to develop phosphate deposits there. Moderate-sized exports of phosphate rock are being made from Tunisia to Italy and Germany.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Although the demand for crude sulphur continues seasonal, shipments are going forward in considerably larger amounts than at the corresponding time last year, despite increasing transportation difficulties. Prices remain firm but unchanged. The market for Spanish pyrites is bare of offerings.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—April 30

April closed in a desperate effort of fertilizer manufacturers to catch up with the season's demand. Materials are very scarce and hard to get. A break in cottonseed meal prices has made this source of organic nitrogen more attractive. Some nitrogenous tankage is reported available for May. No fish scrap or meal has become available from the season's catch off the Atlantic coast. Castor meal originating from South America is reported very scarce. Blood and tankage are considered out of the question at present prices for use in fertilizers.

The trade is waiting for announcement of allotments of nitrate of soda for May. A large demand for this material for use as side dressings of southern crops is already certain.

Quotations on this market for leading fertilizer materials are as follows:—

Superphosphate.—61½c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—Bulk, ports, $30 per ton.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Bulk, ports, $29 per ton. Scarce.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, $38.50 per ton, southeastern mill points.

Nitrogenous Tankage.—$3 per unit, midwestern producing points.

Soybean Meal.—$39 per ton, basis Memphis.

Baltimore—April 30

The market for crude fertilizer materials continues to move along in a decidedly deliberate way, with the volume of business limited and with potential buyers holding back on the chance that there may be a possibility of getting supplies at lower figures.

Fish Scrap.—Sales of from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of this ammoniate were made this week, with perhaps 400 tons of the quantity consisting of herring scrap and the rest menhaden production at the ceiling, which means prices fixed according to protein content ascertained by analysis, of $66 per ton for 55 percent, $70 for 58 percent, $72.50 for 60 percent, $75 for 62 percent, $77.50 for 65 percent, $80 for 67 percent, and $82 for 70 percent. These prices are in bags with an allowance of $1 per ton for used bags, and are for new material when made. At present not much interest is manifested,

—*Continued on page 72*

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

National Fertilizer Ass'n, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, June 8-10.

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
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THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

ACID, TARTARIC—10 cks, 2,472 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
ALOE—96 cs, M Van Pels
ASBESTOS—224 bls, Watson, Geach & Co
6,946 bls, Johns Manville Corp
BANANA FLAKE—300 cs, 10,890 lbs, Gordon A Bailey Co
BEEF LIVER EXTRACT—3 cs, 215 lbs, Milton Snedeker Corp
BOLDI LEAVES—43 bls, Goudrand Shipping Co
BONES—2,349 bgs, 226,072 lbs, Kind & Knox Gelatine Co
4,534 bgs, Hafleigh & Co
2,167 bgs, 219,975 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
BRISTLES—19 cs, American Meshed Fur Co
PIG—3 bls, 611 lbs, N Wagman
BUCHU LEAVES—10 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
50 bls, Russel Howe
CALCIUM TARTRATE—46 bgs, 8,353 lbs, Standard Brands, Inc
CARDAMOM—20 cs, G T German
100 cs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
50 cs, Otto Gerdau Co
32 cs, W E Martin
20 cs, Public National Bank Trust Co
40 cs, Royal Bank of Canada
40 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
10 cs, Commercial National Bank
10 cs, Joensson & Cross
40 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
20 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna
20 cs, A G Dunn
CELERY SEED—21 bgs, Jewett & Sherman
CHEMICALS—25 cs, Sandoz Chemical Works
3 cs, A E Nydegger & Co
2 cs, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co
23 cs, J E Bernard & Co
2 cs, 277 lbs, Interocean Export Corp
TEXTILE—10 dms, A E Nydegger & Co
26 dms, 2 bbls, 1 ck, Sandoz Chemical Works
10 dms, 4 bbls, Draeger Shipping Co
10 bbls, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
CHILLIES—333 bgs
CHROME ORE—771 tons, 12 cwts, Frank, Samuels & Co
CINNAMON BARK—16 bgs
QUILLS—100 bls, Carr Bros
25 bls, Joensson & Cross
17 bls, E Klinko
200 bls, E L Jones & Co
250 bls, Holland Colombo Trading Co
60 bls, W R Grace & Co
COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, 17,908 lbs, Middleton & Co
400 bgs, General Cocoa Co
CORIANDER SEED—625 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
195 bgs, A G Dunn
250 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
250 bgs, Commercial National Bank
128 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
COTTON LINTERS—1,900 bls, 1,099,973 lbs, West Texas Cotton Oil Co
CUBEBS—55 bgs, F B Ross & Co
CUMIN SEED—958 bgs, East Asiatic Co
200 bgs, G T German
223 bgs, Hatch Co
DERRIS ROOT—168 bgs, John Powell & Co
DIGLICOL STEARATE—1 bbl, 497 lbs, Interocean Export Corp
DILLSEED—280 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
320 bgs, G T German
300 bgr, L Furth & Co
200 bgs, Joel Bieler & Co
200 bgs, Martin Witsenburg
200 bgs, National City Bank
200 bgs, R H Elmahah
DRAGON'S BLOOD—9 cs, Apelt Importing Co
DYES, ANILIN—66 dms, 557 cks, 3 cs, J E Bernard & Co
204 cks, 14 bbls, A E Nydegger & Co
23 dms, 24 bbls, Sandoz Chemical Works
88 dms, 13 cyls, Draeger Shipping Co
69 bbls, 61 dms, Geigy Co
9 bbls, Grace Line
107 bbls, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
92 cks, Wedeman & Godknecht
EPHEDRA—44 bls, Brown Bros, Harrimann Co
FENNEL SEED—460 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
92 bgs, R F Downing & Co
FENUGREEK SEED—57 bgs, G T German
FLAXSEED—10,656,540 kilos, 426,262 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co
GINGER ROOT—80 bgs, Mortez Khosrovachahi
1,032 bgs, 1 pkg, Irving Trust Co
400 bgs, Volkart Bros
226 bgs, 1 pkg, Geo Lueders & Co
1,344 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
252 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
336 bgs, American Trust Co
924 bgs, Simon Beer Co
2,002 bgs, A G Dunn
168 bbs, W H Schwartz & Son
336 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co
252 bgs, Hudson Wurth Corp
840 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
320 bgs, B H Old & Co
133 bgs, Anglo California National Assn
168 bgs, S H Ewing & Co
168 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald
GLANDS—51 cs, 2,965 lbs, Wilson & Co
419 cs, 37,065 lbs, Swift & Co
166 cs, 4,136 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
48 crts, 3,009 lbs, Wilson Laboratories
44 crts, 2,758 lbs, Difeo Laboratories
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, National City Bank
885 bgs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co
1,144 bgs, Irving Trust Co
1,666 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co
999 bgs, Geo F Pettinos
333 bgs, Charles E Pettinos
GREASE—2,360 cks, 1,080,230 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
GUM, COPAL—20 cs, Chase National Bank
42 bgs, Brown Bros, Harrimann Co
DAMMAR—210 bgs, 50 cs, O G Innes Corp
360 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
300 cs, 1,562 bgs, Chase National Bank
210 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
70 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
42 bgs, Brown Bros, Harrimann Co
210 bgs, Fidelity Union Trust Co
GUM, GAMBOGE—10 cs, F B Ross & Co
5 cs, Peek & Velsor
5 cs, S B Penick & Co
5 cs, Irving Trust Co
OLIBANUM—100 bgs, M Van Pels
200 bgs, A D Isbetcherian
HAIR, CATTLE—7 cs, 2,398 lbs, Rael Schechter
GOAT—134 bgs, W Kaufman
157 bls, Scheer Co
37 bls, N Wagman
63 bls, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
HORSE—1 bl, 202 lbs, N Wagman
KAMALA—8 bgs, S B Penick & Co
100 bgs, Brown Bros, Harrimann Co
20 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co
60 bgs, W E Martin
LICORICE ROOT—1,436 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
375 bgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co
375 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
240 bgs, Cohen Co
180 bgs, Levy & Levis Co
MANGANESE ORE—3,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co
MICA—60 cs, 7,392 lbs, H E Botzow, Inc
30 cs, 3,806 lbs, Holland American Trading Corp
MIMOSA EXTRACT—3,070 bgs, 328,820 lbs, Tannin Corp
NIGER SEED—64 bgs, R F Downing & Co
320 bgs, W S Scarlett Co
64 bgs, Ideal Trading Co
NUX VOMICA—2,400 bgs, Bankers Trust Co
1,200 bgs, Volkart Bros
OIL, CITRONELLA—5 dms, Otto Gerdau Co
52 dms, Procter & Gamble Co
COCONUT—509 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co
100 cyls, Chartered Bank India, Australia & China
1,607 dms, Continental Grain Co
HAKE LIVER—19 dms, Distillation Prod Co
LEMONGRASS—20 dms, United States Rubber Co
19 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
1 dm, W J Bush & Co
10 dms, Volkart Bros
RAPESEED—524,550 kilos, 1,154,010 lbs, I R Boody & Co
SUNFLOWERSEED—342,655 kilos, 995,841 lbs, I R Boody & Co
PAPAIN—18 cs, C L Huisking & Co
7 hlf cs, Dodwell & Co
26 hlf cs, C L Huisking & Co
PAPRIKA—3 bgs, Goudrand Shipping Co
140 bgs, 15,800 lbs, H Schoenfeld & Sons
25 cs, 4,235 lbs, Duncan Fox & Co
60 bgs, 6,600 lbs, Andres Trading Corp
1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Antony Gibbs & Co
200 cartons, 11,378 lbs, E Lasry Co
40 bgs, 4,514 lbs, Boston Brokage Co
PATCHOULI LEAVES—78 bls, Volkart Bros
POPPYSEED—700 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—1,000 bls
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,136 bgs, 550,193 lbs, The Tannin Corp
QUINCE SEED—105 bgs, American Meshed Fur Co
SESAME SEED—64 bgs, 9,600 lbs, Davis & Co
540 bgs, 81,000 lbs, G T German
61 bgs, 9,150 lbs, Uddo Taormina & Co
320 bgs, 48,000 lbs, Becker, Meyer Seed Co
192 bgs, 28,800 lbs, Hinton & Co
640 bgs, 96,000 lbs, L Furth & Co
307 bgs, 46,050 lbs, Sacharen Bros
320 bgs, 48,000 lbs, D F Young
320 bgs, 48,000 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
320 bgs, 48,000 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
941 bgs, 141,150 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
389 bgs, 58,350 lbs, Commercial National Bank Trust Co
200 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Continental Spice Co
459 bgs, 68,850 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank
184 bgs, 27,600 lbs, Becker Import & Export Co
264 bgs, 39,600 lbs, R H Elmaleh
134 bgs, 20,100 lbs, Overseas Barters
64 bgs, 9,600 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
1,114 bgs, 167,100 lbs, W C Scarlett Co
189 bgs, 28,350 lbs, Ideal Trading Co
264 bgs, 39,600 lbs, Sokol & Co
458 bgs, 68,500 lbs, Wagner Bros Feed Co
475 bgs, 71,250 lbs, S L Jones & Co
358 bgs, 53,700 lbs, Allied Metal Products & Supplies Corp
SHARK LIVERS—66 crates, 7,506 lbs, Fidelity Union Trust Co
39 crates, 5,790 lbs, 4 dms, 1,617 lbs, 2 bbls, 723 lbs, Canso Trading Co
SOAP BARK—570 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Duncan, Fox & Co
579 bgs, 110,132 lbs, W R Grace & Co
170 bgs, 18,700 lbs, S B Penick & Co
SODA HYDROSULPHITE—5 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works
10 dms, A E Nydegger & Co
20 bbls, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
SPONGES—12 bls, 466 lbs, Schroeder & Tremayne
12 bls, 796 lbs, J E Bernard & Co
SPRING GRASS—586 bgs, Abbott Lab
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4 bgs, 398 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
TARTAR—15 bgs, 4,666 lbs, Bank of California National Assn
319 bgs, 42,081 lbs, American Cream Tartar Co
TEAWASTE—1,280 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
TIN ORE—1 bg, 44 lbs, Watson, Geach & Co
TUBA ROOT—96 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—6,770 bgs, 677,000 lbs, The Tannin Corp
WAX, BEES—25 bgs, 6,021 lbs, Lopez Serrano & Co
140 bgs, 18,438 lbs, Duncan, Fox & Co
80 bgs, 14,746 lbs, D Steengrafe
286 bgs, 44,673 lbs, W R Grace & Co
71 bgs, 16,313 lbs, H H Pike & Co
90 bgs, 11,035 lbs, Antony Gibbs & Co
CARNAUBA—156 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
YEAST—1 cs, 180 lbs, A Gusmer, Inc

- - - —V- - -

Baltimore Imports

CHROME ORE—5,000 tons
IRON ORE—11,800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
MANGANESE ORE—10,790 tons

- - - —V- - -

Philadelphia Imports

BONES—2,828 bgs
1,122 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
MICA—13 cs, Rector Mineral Trading Corp
OIL, NEATSFOOT—83 csks
PETITGRAIN—125 csks
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—104,889 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,200 bgs, National Shawmut Bank
TALLOW, BEEF, INEDIBLE—336 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—Continued from page 71

and it is assumed that sales and purchases were made more or less as an entering wedge, with both buyers and sellers again on the side lines. The fishing off the Florida coast continues decidedly indifferent, with the first week after the opening alone of fair proportions. On the North Carolina coast four factories are reported to be making preparations to begin work if the signs of the presence of fish warrant it, while the season in the Chesapeake Bay and outside the Virginia capes is not expected to open before the start of June and may be delayed for two weeks thereafter.

Superphosphate.—Trading in this material proceeds in quite an active way, with the demand good and with the indication for the future favorable, the prices quoted being at $9.60 per ton for run-of-pile, $10.10 per ton for 16 percent flat and $12.75 per ton for 20 percent supplies, with triple superphosphate held at 80 cents per unit. From another source quotations of about 60 cents higher are obtained, with assurances that these prices have been actually realized.

TANKAGE.—The market is represented nominally at $5.25 and 10 per unit-ton, with trading light.

Dried Blood.—The market for this ammoniate is stated to rule firm at $5.50 per unit-ton for domestic, but with last trading in South American supplies at $5.25 at Atlantic ports.

Bone.—The market for this ammoniate is a guess affair, with quotations either not at all available or hard to obtain, and with the recent figures of $46 per ton for 1 and 60 flour, 3 and 50 ground steamed supplies at $43 for feeding material, and 4½ and 50 ground raw feeding grade at $40 per ton.

Chicago—April 30

Fertilizer materials are fairly active, with inquiry better than recently for certain items in the organics list. Inquiry has shown a tendency to expand a little here and there. Blood is reported available in somewhat larger quantities, but price changes are not extensive in this product. Tankage is quiet. Bone materials are moving moderately well.

Blood.—High grade, $5.50 to $5.65 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—High grade, feeding, $5.35 to $5.50; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2.40 to $2.50.

Bone Materials.—Grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42.50; meat scraps, $70 to $75; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.17½ to $1.20; ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $37.50.

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Export Price Ceiling Established

—Continued from page 3

of domestic price ceilings that excessive export prices engender.

4. To prevent the diversion of domestic supplies to foreign markets that results when price differentials make exporting a more profitable operation than sales at home.

5. To eliminate the danger of loss of foreign markets for American products and consequent distress in friendly foreign countries because export margins are insufficient to encourage sales abroad.

- - - —V- - -

"U.S.I." Ad Campaign Has Run Ten Years

"U.S.I. Chemical News," a newstype advertisement used by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, will celebrate its tenth anniversary in May. By having appeared regularly for this length of time, the series probaly establishes a record for the successful continuance of a "news" type of campaign.

The "U.S.I." insert consists of one sheet, printed both sides, on distinctive blue stock. It appears regularly in a group of publications reaching the following fields:—chemical; paint, varnish and lacquer; textile; artificial leather; explosives; and others. The campaign was conceived in 1932 as a monthly news report and was headed "Solvent News." Two years ago, this was changed to "U.S.I. Chemical News." The reason for this was that the company's business had broadened and now includes many chemical products in addition to solvents.

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Analco Marks Anniversary

Analco Products Company, this city, is observing the fifth anniversary of its chemical laboratories devoted to analytical research as well as control of its own products. N. L. Miller and Arthur Shaw are the officers of the company.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 70

Positions Wanted

CHEMICALLY TRAINED executive, experienced in production, development, sales and purchasing in protective coating industry, desires to make change due to war conditions. Twenty years in industry. Excellent record. Draft exempt. BOX 747, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT CHEMIST desires position as technical director or plant superintendent. Experienced in formulation, purchasing, and production, with two large eastern manufacturers of industrial finishes and shelf goods. At present employed but advancement limited. College graduate, under 40, married, draft deferred. BOX 759, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICALLY TRAINED young man, 27, B.S. degree, chem. major; honorable discharge U. S. Navy, draft deferred; textile training and background; presently engaged in sales work; seeks position chemical or textile field; willing to locate out of town. BOX 762, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT and varnish chemist, graduate leading university, 16 years' experience in formulation and manufacture of all types of paints, varnishes, synthetics, for industrial, shelf goods, and specification. Have had broad, complete paint and varnish plant experience. BOX 767. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN—Graduate chemist, 7 years' chemical practice, 18 years' selling experience as salesman-salesmanager, principally in real estate and construction fields. Due to priorities must make a change. BOX 770, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—Laboratory or plant, M.S. degree, experienced in medicinal drugs, pharmaceuticals, ampule production, organic and inorganic syntheses and analyses, draft deferred, location anywhere, nominal salary, war work only. BOX 768, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

State Held 'Person' In Sherman Act Suit

—Continued from page 4

guments were based largely on the decisions of the supreme court in the case of United States v. Cooper Corp. in which it was held that the word "person," abstractly considered, could not include a governmental body.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, in writing today's decision, said, however, that the ruling in the Cooper case was not binding because the considerations which led to a decision in that case are lacking here.

He held that the State of Georgia, unlike the United States, cannot prosecute violations of the Sherman law, nor can it seize property transported in defiance of it, he said. If the State is not a "person" within section 8, the Sherman law, he said, leaves it without any redress for injuries resulting from practices outlawed by the act. He added:—

We perceive no reason for believing that Congress wanted to deprive a State, as purchaser of commodities shipped in interstate commerce, of the civil remedy of treble damages which is available to other purchasers who suffer through violation of the act. We have already held that such a remedy is afforded to a subdivision of the State, a municipality, which purchases pipes for use in constructing a waterworks system. Reason balks against implying of such a remedy to a State which purchases materials for use in building public highways.

Justice Roberts agreed that the Cooper case was not binding in the present instance, but said that section 8 of the Sherman act defines the word "person" to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any the territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country."

He said that if the word "person" is to include a State as plaintiff, it must equally include a State as a defendant or the language used is meaningless, and added that it was not the court's function to speculate as to what Congress probably intended by the words it used or to enforce the supposed policy of the act by adding a provision which Congress might have incorporated but omitted.

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